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THE "HEATHEN CHINEE'S" NEW CARD.

"The Chinese Government is always doing stupid things." Such was the only explanation that a high authority on the subject could give when he was asked some months ago how China had come to provisionally assent to the American treaty against immigration. The Chinese Government has now taken steps to remove the reproach. It has refused to ratify the treaty. This refusal, if not an absolutely wise thing, is at any rate a very astute one. The "Heathen Chinee" has not lost his mastery, it is clear, over "ways that are dark and not always in vain." How astute the new move is, can best be seen by remarking how very awkward it is for this country. Diplomacy has its irony as well as history; and there is a dash of real cruelty in the simultaneous publication this morning of Lord Salisbury's despatch to our Ambassador at Pekin, and of the Court of Pekin's decision not to ratify the American treaty. "China has agreed to a treaty," says Lord Salisbury in effect to Sir J. Walsham, "forbidding immigration entirely into America; surely you can persuade her to agree to one with us restricting immigration into Australia." What we desire, says our Foreign Secretary, in summing up his despatch, is "that the Chinese Government should adopt a course similar to that which they followed in the case of the United States." And then one turns to another page of the newspaper, and finds that "the course followed in the case of the United States" has ended in a refusal to ratify the treaty! The coincidence is likely to be a classic instance of the futility of counting diplomatic chickens before they are hatched.

It is important, however, to point out that this latest move on the part of the Chinese Government may turn out in the end far less of a rebuff to Lord Salisbury than it looks at first sight. For there are two distinct trains of reasoning which might have led to it. The first and more obvious is this: "it was all very well to sign a treaty," China may have argued, "with America alone, but if it is to be made a precedent for similar treaties with all the rest of the world, it will not do at all. Here is England already asking us to 'follow the same course.' Had we not better pull up in time, and spike Lord Salisbury's argument by rejecting the premiss on which he bases it." This may have been the motive which actuated the Court of Pekin—especially at a time when affairs in Tibet are threatening, and China may not have wanted to give England any unnecessary diplomatic advantage. But there is another explanation which is not less possible, and which from the point of view of China's self interest is even more probable. Australia, it must be remembered, is asking for less than did America. The Washington Treaty provided for the complete suspension of Chinese immigration for twenty years. The Conference at Sydney would have been content with mere restriction. Sir John Walsham would no doubt be glad of all he can get; but all that it was imperative upon him to demand was restriction. When, then, such demands were made to the Chinese Court, may it not well have argued to itself in this way: "If restriction will do for Australia, why should I give suspension to America? Luckily the American treaty is not yet ratified. Why not refuse to ratify it, and put the coveted treaty up to a kind of Dutch auction and knock it down to the lowest bidder?" If this be China's little game, it is Mr. Bayard, rather than Lord Salisbury, for whom the edge of this morning's irony will cut sharpest.

But whichever view of China's action be correct, it is sincerely to be hoped that Lord Salisbury will succeed in securing some kind of treaty. The Australians are convinced that the future of their continent is involved in this question. And the intensity of their conviction causes another thing to be involved, which is no less than the future relation between the Australian Continent and Great Britain. It may well be that Lord Salisbury's treatment of the Chinese immigration question will mark a turning point in English history. We have come nearer than many people believe to the parting of the ways which lead on the one side to Imperial federation and on the other to an independent Australia. Very possibly the two roads might ultimately re-unite, but the chance is not one which Englishmen at home would care to run. The "independent" school is much stronger in Australia than has yet been realized. We are all apt to pay too much attention to Anglo-Australian opinion, and too little to purely Australian opinion. English travellers who see the colonies only from the windows of Government House do not always put us right; but even Lord Brassey was struck, it will be remembered, with the anti-Imperial movement. It was not as yet very formidable, he said, but it existed. And, he might have added, it will grow; for to a large extent it is a movement fostered by young and able men. The attitude of Queensland in rejecting the Defence Bill has done something to remind people here that opinion in Australia is not all in one direction. The recent formation of a National League in New South Wales is another sign of the times. And the importance of the Chinese immigration negotiations is that they will infallibly form in Australia a crucial test whereby to try the two opinions. Is the Imperial connection really best for us, young Australia is asking—best for us and best for the English race at large? We are all of us agreed that Australia must be kept for the white man. Can the Imperial Government do anything to help us to that end? or will its multifarious interests only hinder us? Such are the questions which will be canvassed in every Australian colony; and Lord Salisbury in his negotiations with China has therefore in a double sense the future of Australia in his hands.

THE PROPOSED THEATRICAL EXHIBITION.

An Interview with Miss Minnie Palmer.

A statement recently appeared in the daily papers to the effect that Miss Minnie Palmer was making arrangements for a theatrical exhibition to be held next year. The idea appeared to involve such grand possibilities that a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* made a visit to Manchester the day before yesterday, to see if perchance he might obtain details of the scheme, so as to lay Miss Palmer's "authorized programme" before the public generally. He found her with her husband at the Queen's Hotel; and sends the following report of his conversation:—

"The idea is not quite a week old," remarked Miss Palmer, in reply to a question. "Some Manchester people called in to see me on Saturday night last, and we fell a-talking of exhibitions. 'Of all the exhibitions that they have had in London,' I said, 'I liked none so well as the Colonial. The other exhibitions showed me things that I could see in shops and in stores the Colonial Exhibition presented something new. But the greatest treat for the people,' I added, 'would be a Theatrical Exhibition.' 'Well, and why not have a Theatrical Exhibition?' suggested some one. The matter was at once discussed: and I arrived at certain definite conclusions with regard to it."

What the Exhibition is to be.

"That is satisfactory. But what is the Exhibition to consist of?"

"What may it not consist of?" replied Miss Palmer. "I have my own notions with regard to the matter, it is true, but the idea seems to me to be capable of almost infinite development. First and foremost, I think a portion of the Exhibition should be set apart for the reproduction of the theatres and performances of long ago. There might be a copy of a playhouse of the time of Queen Elizabeth—of the Globe Theatre, for example—with all its lack of scenery and stage appointments. Here actors might repeat the performances of the time, apparelled even as were the actors of that day. Or we might reproduce the theatre of the time of Queen Anne, with the orange girls, candle snuffers, and all the picturesque customs of the age. A great deal is said about the 'palmy days' of the drama, and of the times of Garrick, Kean, and Mrs. Siddons. If we could only faithfully reproduce the stage, as it was then appointed, with the costumes, so often inadequate or out of keeping, as they were, I think we might show people that it is our own that are really the palmy days of the drama."

"But do you not forget that the surpassing genius of Garrick, Kean, and Mrs. Siddons made men forget the scenery and think of nothing but the play? 'Theirs was the giant race before the flood.' We have no such artists living now."

"How do you know that? All that we can learn of Garrick and the other great actors of the time is what we read in contemporary accounts."

"That is true. But to pass from that point, something is said about exhibiting models of theatres to show the modes of construction most favoured in America and on the Continent. You know American theatres. Well; tell me, how do they differ from those of this country?"

"The most important point of difference is that in an American theatre the people who pay the highest prices are made the most comfortable. The

stalls of a London theatre as a rule can only be got at by ascending and descending several flights of steps. In America the higher-priced seats are on a level with the street, and are very easily got at. In America, moreover, you can book seats to any part of the house. The system of paying for programmes and giving fees to attendants was unheard of in our country before certain European 'stars' brought it over with them. It is not indigenous, and it will not thrive. Lastly, every modern American theatre is either built with a sliding roof or has the upper portions of the walls made of continuous windows. They have the electric light, and the ventilation is perfect."

AN HISTORIC COLLECTION OF COSTUMES, &c.

"A portion of the Exhibition will be of an antiquarian nature, I suppose?"

"Yes; there will be a collection of historic costumes, properties, &c., or such of them as have been preserved. I do not apprehend that there will be much difficulty in getting people to lend these things. The grounds can be most tastefully laid out to represent the Arcadian scenes of 'As you like it' or the 'Midsummer Night's Dream;' and some of the street scenes from Shakspeare might also be easily arranged."

"Something has been said about pastoral plays."

"These we propose to perform on a scale never before attempted in England. Hitherto the pastoral play has been the property of the amateur. Amateur companies and dramatic clubs produce them, occasionally calling in the aid of one or more professionals. Our pastoral plays will be acted entirely by professionals, and this, as you can well understand, will make a vast difference."

THE ARTIST, THE CARPENTER, AND THE PROPERTY MASTER.

"But now I come to the most important branch of all," continued Miss Palmer, "namely, that part of the Exhibitionwhich is to show how everything connected with the theatre, both before and behind the curtain, is made and prepared. There are three men who do a great deal for a play, but whose work is never recognized. They are the scenic artist, the stage carpenter, and the property master. Take, for example, the painting of a scene. First the framework is made by the carpenter and mounted on rollers. Then comes the 'stretching' of the canvas—the mounting of it upon the wooden frame. Next it is 'sized;' and then the artist comes down. He sketches his scene in crayon, but he does not usually paint it. When his 'laying in' is completed, he goes home, leaving his assistants to fill in the paint. The stage carpenter also is a very important man, and keeps a great number of men employed. At the theatre where I am playing now there are no less than seventy-seven who work behind the scenes. They are connected with the theatre, and are kept pretty constantly employed."

"WHERE IS THY FEAST, O BARMECIDE?"

"One hears little of the property master, Miss Palmer: what are his duties?"

"They are multifarious, and exceedingly important. He has to discover all the articles that are likely to be required on the stage for each scene, to obtain them, and to see that they are placed ready and handy for use. If the scene be a breakfast room, and some of the characters are having their morning meal, it is his duty to see that the table is duly laid before being placed on the stage."

"Are the food, fruit, and drink one sees on the stage real?"

Here Miss Palmer's husband took up the parable, smiling at my innocence of the ways of the theatre. "Indeed not," he said. "Fruits are never real, but are in every case stage properties. The drink, in case the author prescribes beer, is genuine, because beer is cheap; more often, however, the glass is coloured to look as if it contained a liquid, while in reality it remains empty. A chicken would be so much canvas and papier maché, so also would bread. These properties serve again and again. Where a manager does occasionally provide a real feast he is looked upon as belonging to a superior race of beings rather than as an ordinary man."

"What shall you do with regard to costumes?"

"We hope to show how they are made, of what materials, how arranged, and so on," said Miss Palmer. The public will be interested to see that many a dress which looks exceedingly valuable when seen on the stage is in reality cheap and tawdry; while, on the other hand, many a dress which looks very unassuming on the stage may be worth a large sum of money. I know a lady who possesses a 'frontispiece' which cost £200; but it is anything but striking as a piece of stage costume."

WHERE, WHEN, AND WHO?

"It seems to me that we have pretty well thrashed out the question of What; now we come to the Where."

"That can hardly be decided as yet. South Kensington—the site of the Healtheries and Colonies—attracts my fancy; but of course it is too early to fix anything as yet. I do not think there ought to be the slightest difficulty in finding an eligible site."

"When is it to be?"

"Next year—not in 1890 as the newspapers have said. I should say the Exhibition might run during the months of May and June."

"Now, who is going to do it? You will first set about getting an influential committee together, I suppose?"

"My agent is at the present moment travelling around, looking up people who are likely to take an active interest in the scheme. As it seems to me, it needs only to be made known to the profession generally to command their hearty support. The cause will be such a good one."

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE.

"And that brings me to my last series of questions. What is to be the object of the exhibition? Who is to benefit by it?"

"The object must be a charitable one," replied Miss Palmer; "that is clear. Some time ago you published an interview with Mr. Carson, the editor of the *Stage*, in which that gentleman set out his ideas with regard to the founding of an Actors' Orphanage. That object would certainly be a good one; and, while I have no right to pledge myself to devote the proceeds to any one particular object, it seems to me that the projected Actors' Orphanage would be well deserving of our support."

"Why are actors and actresses so careless as scarcely ever to make any provision for their children?"

"That is a difficult question to answer. I am rather inclined to think that the artist—whether he be poet, painter, musician or actor—cannot be a good business man. As a rule, professional people all live up to their income, whether that income is a pound a week or two hundred pounds a week. If they receive large salaries they spend them by practising the most open-handed generosity. The exceptions to the general rule that actors are improvident can, I think, be counted on the fingers of your two hands."

THE SEA BIRDS OF THE SEABOARD.

BY THE REV. F. O. MORRIS.

I HAVE been told that you would be likely to entertain a plea put in for our unfortunate sea birds; and in that willing belief, inasmuch as "one touch of Nature makes all the world kin," I should be glad to enter an appearance on their behalf. It is only too well known that the close season for them, which at one time stood up to September 1, has since come down, by one mishap or another, to August 1. I have used the greatest endeavours for the last three or four years to have it put again at the old date, and have taken immense trouble in having petitions got up in various parts of the country, and not without much success, with that view, so that I hope next year it spared to see a successful result of them. I do not mind speaking thus of myself, for having before now met with both praise and blame for what I have tried my best to do for many years for our "friends in fur and feather," I have only had to say that I deserved neither the one nor the other, having only done as I have done, or endeavoured to do all along, simply because I could not help it.

It is nothing but a matter of fact, that as soon as daylight permits, the wretched shooters set off on their ignoble and cowardly pursuit, on the first day that the law permits. The poor birds having been unmolested till then, all through the breeding season—namely, from the 1st of March—are then so tame that there is no skill or art whatever required in shooting them; so much so that a person told me the other day, that, being at the seaside with his children, one of the birds, a young one no doubt, let itself be touched and smoothed on the back, till it then took to the water. To shoot these gulls in the most murderous manner, the law at present allows every 'Arry that can beg or borrow or hire a gun to kill them to his heart's content for all the autumn months, and afterwards, if he cares to do so, which he accordingly does in the name of sport. I was lately written to by a gentleman who is in a position to do more than perhaps any one else in the country in the matter, to ask me what places were most frequented by the birds, so as most to require the extending of the ægis of the law over them; and in reply I had to tell him that though perhaps the coast of Pembrokeshire, and that of Northumberland and the East Riding might the most be in that case, yet that in fact as soon as the breeding season is over the birds instinctively disperse in every direction all along the coast, wherever the tide ebbs and flows; and no sooner does "the First" come in than every idle fellow, of the species described above, hies him off to justify the sarcasm of the French—which an Englishman ought to be ashamed to deserve—that his first remark after breakfast is, "Its a fine day; let us go and kill something." And this in numberless cases without a gun licence, to the very serious loss of the revenue.

I have written recently, as I have also done before now, to urge upon the officers of the Inland Revenue, and also the police, to keep a sharp look out after these idle fellows, "trippers" and others, and to make them pay the heaviest penalties the law inflicts for breaking it in the way they have done so long with impunity. Boatloads after boatloads, heaped up over the gunwale with dead and dying birds, have often been brought in by these louts.

I have sent with this, by book-post, a copy of an old Act of Henry VIII., enacting a close time for all useful birds, and giving the very date that I have advocated—namely, September 1st—for its limit.

THE TRANSFORMATION IN "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."

HOW IT IS DONE. BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Now that half stay-at-home London has been thrilled by Mr. Mansfield's tremendous impersonation of Mr. Hyde, everybody is asking how the marvellous transformation from Mr. Hyde to Dr. Jekyll before the very eyes of the audience is accomplished; but no one has yet been forthcoming to explain the mystery. Let me step into the breach—not with the immediate intention of showing "how it's done," but rather with a view to warning the play-going public off the usual track, and telling them how it is *not* done.

It may well be imagined that so startling, and withal so powerful and artistic, a feat could hardly have been performed nightly for twelve months in the United States without the inquiring and ingenious American mind being set vigorously to work to penetrate the secret. Such, indeed, was

the case; but so well was that secret kept, that no hint escaped to the outside public, and even the keenness of the ferreting journalist was for once at nought. At Louisville (so runs the record in an American paper) its dramatic critic sat out the play for three consecutive evenings, armed with strong opera-glasses; but to no purpose. At last a reporter of St. Louis burst forth upon a relieved world with what he called "Mr. Mansfield's Exposure," publishing a statement that rapidly went the round of the press.

Here is his story, together with his alleged discovery. Having been refused admittance as a reporter at the rehearsals, he disguised himself as a workman, and obtained a situation as scene-shifter. When in this capacity he kept his eagle eye fixed on the actor during the course of the play, arriving thereby at the following conclusions: "To begin with, the face is made up for Dr. Jekyll. Above the eyes and about them the cavity is coloured a dark red—not the red that is put upon the face for health, or used on the cheeks for the actors, but a dark red used for lining wrinkles." After some more very detailed description of this sort, he went on to explain that a mask of thin rubber fixed on to the wig, and is so made as to remain in position over the face as required. The wig, he said, is a trick wig, with the hanging hair (for Hyde) on a spring piece that allows this fringe to turn over back or down over the forehead. "The spring of the wig that turns down holds the top of the mask in place. The bottom of the mask is attached to two rubbers that are intended to draw it out of sight and into Jekyll's collar. These rubbers are extended, but are kept from acting by being fastened to his collar-button, which takes the pressure from the mask. As Hyde (in the scene in Dr. Lanyon's office) is taking the medicine, he clutches at his throat, releases this button, and with the next movement, the spring of the hair and the mask flies out of sight. The play of the hands over the face conceals its passage. As for the hands, they are white and simply turn green in the light—a calcium light being thrown through a green gelatine plate.

Now all this sounds very ingenious and plausible; but, in spite of the circumstantial character of this description, *there is absolutely no truth whatever in it*—more's the shame to "journalism."

I can affirm (1) that there is no rubber mask, or mask of any sort, kind, or description; (2) that there are no rubbers or springs; (3) that there is no spring to the wig. There may be a collar-button—there probably is: I won't quarrel about that; but I know that it has absolutely nothing to do with the "change."

The wig is an innocent wig, in which there is no guile. I examined it only yesterday, when it was being re-dressed by Mr. Fox, the maker, and so I know. The only peculiarity I noticed was that it is rather heavily pomaded—that, in fact, the hair which is brushed back from the forehead on either side of the parting was somewhat weighty with grease; the effect being that, whether the matted hairs were brushed back or pulled forward, they kept their place with curious docility. I stuck the wig on my closed hand, and, amused at the experiment, I made my fist a Hyde or a Jekyll one at will.

How then does Mr. Mansfield make so extraordinary a change in his person without mechanical aid? How, from the yellow, shiny-faced, impish, deformed, twisted, shock-headed, hateful, diabolic thing, as he first appears at the window (a mixture, he has been called, of cold shiver, nightmare, and *delirium tremens*, which may well account for the fainting of a lady last Tuesday night), how does he become before our eyes the tall, well-made, eminently respectable and well-cared-for professional man? By means of six things: (1) the change of attitude, (2) of facial expression, (3) of voice, (4) of make-up, (5) of arrangement of his coat, and (6) by the manipulation of the gas. Thus, when he cries "Behold!" and swallows the potion out of the *empty* glass, he straightens himself, allows his poor distorted features to return to the places appointed by nature, opens the coat and turns down its collar, rubs the outside coat of "make-up" off his face (leaving that of Dr. Lanyon underneath visible); and, as he changes from the gurgling and raucous "Ah! ah! ah! ah! ah! ah! ah!" to the plaintive and deeply-musical "Lanyon! Lanyon!" the gradually-rising gaslight is turned on full.

Now, when I had an interview with the actor some weeks ago and asked him what apparatus or other unusual appliance was used, he replied, not without a touch of reproof in his voice, that the change was effected entirely without adventitious aid. The use of masks or other appliance, he declared, would not only be inartistic and illegitimate, but downright farcical; and that he only used such materials as in every actor's make-up box—grease-paint, rouge, lining-pencil, and powder. But on the ground that he objects, for the sake of art, to too intimate a relation between actor and public, considering that the footlights should be between them, and the public not invited into the actor's dressing-room, he declined to explain his little secret. Satisfied that I have solved it by other means, I give my explanation without fear of contradiction, either from the actor himself or from those of the public who have already witnessed, or will go to witness, this remarkable performance.

So far as I am aware, this play is the only one in which an actor tries to double two parts, which in character, appearance, and individuality are at opposite poles. Mr. Irving as Duboscq and Lesurques in "The Lyons Mail," Mr. Righton as the Bishop and the drunken waiter in "Twins," and many other dual characters, from Shakspeare downwards, have oftentimes been done before, and the method of their quick changes explained in print. But "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" form a precedent as interesting from the curiosity of the transformation as it is from the psychological study presented by this "strange case."

THE HOME RULE UNION VAN.

JUST as science is constantly introducing new means of destruction into actual hostilities, so human ingenuity is frequently devising new instruments for carrying on political warfare. The newest of these is the Literature Van, which owes its origin to Mr. E. J. C. Morton, the eloquent and resourceful secretary of the Home Rule Union. For more than a year and a half the Union has been engaged in educating the constituencies by means of lectures on various aspects of the Irish Question. But such work can be successfully carried on only during a portion of the year, and in places where there is a considerable population. How to utilize the summer months for purposes of political instruction was one branch of a problem which the authorities of the Home Rule Union set themselves to solve last June. The other branch was, How to carry such instruction to the doors of the dwellers in small villages and remote country districts. The van has proved to be the happy solution of both difficulties.

There is nothing mysterious about this latest addition to the armament of the Liberal party. As our readers will see from the illustration we give, it is a plain, substantial vehicle, drawn by one horse, and provided with a covered seat in front for the driver and a narrow board behind, which lets down and serves on occasions as a platform from which to address a meeting. A more inconvenient perch could hardly be found; and indeed in several respects the van is capable of considerable improvement. It is too heavy, and there is no sleeping accommodation in it. But the experience which has revealed these defects has shown the way to remedy them. The present van is an old piece of furniture lent by a friend of the cause. It was sent forth avowedly as an experiment. The Home Rule vans of the

future will be better adapted for the work required of them; and though they will cost at least £100 each, we hope that the Home Rule Union will be so well supported that it will be able to put several of them in the field next summer.

This year's campaign began with the invasion of West Cambs. The van was packed with 63,500 leaflets, 5,000 pamphlets, 1,000 copies of the journal of the Home Rule Union, 1,000 maps, and 500 posters. With this supply of ammunition on board, it drove into Royston on Wednesday, July 18. In the afternoon a meeting was held in the market place, and in the evening another at the village of Bassingbourne. From that time until Saturday, August 11, the van was engaged in making a tour of the whole division. As it went through the villages the driver distributed leaflets, and at wayside cottages little packets of literature were left. Every evening, except Sundays, a meeting was held at the place where the van stayed for the night. The Home Rule Union took pains to be represented at each of these meetings by at least one speaker. It sent down ladies as well as gentlemen, and the rustics, instead of being prejudiced against women speakers, showed a marked willingness to listen to them. The local Liberals arranged the route of the van from week to week, and sent to the village meetings energetic bands of speakers from Cambridge and other places, headed by their candidate, Mr. Hugh E. Hoare. At the termination of the tour the opinion expressed among both friends and foes was that the visit of the van had been a great assistance to the Liberal cause.

From West Cambs the van was sent by rail to the Buckrose division of Yorkshire, where it has been even more successful than it was in East Anglia. The applications for it have been so numerous that the Home Rule Union is endeavouring to procure another, in order to utilize fully what remains of the present summer. In the course of its progress one change has been made The original driver was Patrick Murray, a most intelligent, civil, and well-conducted man, who had been a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, but who left it owing to his horror of eviction duty. Unfortunately, his health broke down, and he had to give up his post in the third week of the tour. His character stands high with all who know him, and his statements as to his reason for leaving the Constabulary have been amply confirmed by Father O'Neill of Kilanerin, who advised him in the matter. Mr. Balfour's attempt to injure him by recapitulating in the House of Commons the evil deeds of other Irish constables of the same name has broken down completely, like other similar devices of that too astute personage.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We publish elsewhere the posthumous papers of the old Emperor William, written at the great crises of his life. They are interesting and suggestive of many things. These nineteenth century echoes of the Psalms of David—who also was a man of war from his youth up—explain much better than elaborate State papers how it was the old Kaiser never flinched. He made the German Empire by virtue of the same faith which has enabled Englishmen to build up the British Empire, although with us the underlying conviction is more inarticulate than it was with him. The bulldog tenacity with which the Englishman hangs on, never knowing when he is beaten, with an absolute certainty of ultimate victory, is in essence a thoroughly practical working faith in the Divine ordering of the world, and in the providential mission of England, substantially identical with that of Kaiser Wilhelm, who humbly ascribes all his victories to the Divine Will.

Clearly Sir Charles Warren will have to start for the land of Ophir forthwith. Sir Hercules Robinson has notified to the Chiefs Khama and Lobengula that no filibustering raids will be permitted in the Protectorate. England, therefore, must keep her word. But at present between the Limpopo and the Zambesi, in all that vast and wealthy land reserved exclusively for the British sphere of influence, there is not a single British officer or a British sentry. The sooner, therefore, that Sir Charles Warren packs up his traps and departs to act as Warden of the Marches, the better it will be for the Empire and for Scotland-yard.

Our own astrologer, forsaking politics, has taken to astro-meteorology. He sends us the following forecast for September, which every one must devoutly hope may prove correct:—September promises to be a very fine month generally, with great heat and some sharp thunderstorms. The new moon of the 6th is the most favourable one of the year, and indicates a very pleasant month, with great activity, peace, and contentment. The first ten days are the most settled and fine, but rather unsettled from the 10th till after the 14th, and again about the 19th some very heavy showers, high winds, and atmospheric changes. The latter part of month colder, more gloomy, and windy. He is less hopeful about October, which he fears will be a remarkable month. It may commence with very fine weather, but "from about the 6th to the 10th great calamities will occur abroad, such as earthquake shocks, cyclones, the fall of houses, and great floods, At home there will be some troubles in connection with prisons or workhouses." No doubt, also, in police stations, unless Sir Charles is promoted to the Zambesi.

Are women more illiterate than men? That is a question which is answered by Mr. Stokes, the Chief Inspector of the Education Department for the South-eastern division of England, and singularly enough it is answered in the negative. Tested by the marks instead of names appearing on marriage registers it appears that the women surpass the men in signatures by 2.4 per cent. in Kent, 2.6 per cent. in Surrey, and as much as 4.1 per cent. in Sussex. The reason for this is, as Mr. Stokes admits, a matter of conjecture. However, there is great force in his suggestion, that as the greater number of schools in the three counties are small mixed schools under mistresses, the girls remain at school longer than the boys, and so acquire the art of writing in a more lasting fashion. The boys leaving school early in life forget all they have learned. Unfortunately this forgetfulness is not confined to the agricultural counties, although in London the women exceed the men by "marks" in the register. Is not this one of the strongest reasons for the extension of evening school instruction, which, we fear, is almost unknown in rural districts, and which is only just becoming rooted in the metropolis?

The Birmingham Festival ended yesterday with Bach's Magnificat, Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, and Berlioz's "Masse des Morts," in the morning, and Handel's "Saul" in the evening. Berlioz's Requiem was perhaps the most interesting part of the morning's performance. The work is full of those startling effects in which this Æschylus of music so plentifully indulged. Perhaps the greatest effect of all is that of the brass instruments used to depict the Last Judgment. We cannot do better than quote an account of the first performance given by Berlioz himself in a letter to his friend Ferraud (1837):—"When it came to the "Jugement dernier" the startling effect produced by the five orchestras and the eight pairs of kettledrums accompanying the Tuba mirum was beyond description. One of the choristers fell down in a fit. In truth, its grandeur was terrible." The difficulties in the chorus part are very great, but the Birmingham singers had fully mastered them, and sang the music splendidly. Mr. Lloyd gave the lovely "Sanctus" in his best style. As for Dr. Bridge's "Callirhoe," which was produced on Friday, it was unanimously pronounced to be a great success. The most successful numbers of the piece are the choruses at the end of Parts I. and III. They are both intensely descriptive, the first of the madness of the Calydonians, the last of their joy, when the plague is stayed and the fountain bursts forth. The orchestration is very vigorous and effective throughout, and though we think some of the solo music at times inappropriate to the dramatic situation, Dr. Bridge has great reason to congratulate himself on the success of his work.

There is a very remarkable story told in the *Times* this morning by "Burmese Campaigner" of the bravery, daring, and genius displayed by one of the Burmese patriot leaders whom we are killing out as Dacoits. Hla-oo was a guerilla chief for whose head we offered £250 reward, and who was murdered, probably in consequence, by one of his followers. It is humiliating to think that our conquest entails upon us the necessity of killing off the ablest men in the conquered country. Hla-oo was a man whom we ought to have been able to utilize in the government of his countrymen. Instead of using him we make his carcase food for crows, and his genius, his knowledge of his countrymen, and his prestige—all that is spilt with his blood, never to be gathered up again.

The White Pasha on the Bahr-el-Gazelle is a forbidden subject at Khartoum. This is good news, for it means that he has made himself strong enough to be feared. He is said to have "an immense following of blacks," and to have defeated three expeditions sent against him. The trader on whose authority these things are stated could give no further information: "the people of Khartoum being forbidden"—"for a reason," as Herodotus would have said, "I am not at liberty to mention"—"to talk of this subject." The vague terror which the White Pasha is thus inspiring will be a host in itself to him—a host more powerful even than his "immense following of blacks." In Africa more than elsewhere the white men are as strong as their reputation: *possunt quia posse videntur.*

All believers in the efficacy of women's work will be grieved to learn that Mdme. Sévèrine, the talented directress of the *Cri du Peuple*, with whom we published an interview a few weeks back, has been obliged to lay down the editorial pen. The farewell article to her readers of the *Cri* is pathetic in its expression of shattered hopes and unrealized dreams. Mdme. Sévèrine threw her whole soul into the gigantic task of welding into some sort of practical cohesion the scattered forces of modern Socialism, and feeling that her very womanhood might rouse as a potent weapon in her mission. But illusions are short-lived in the atmosphere of Paris, and three years of unremitting toil and eager participation in political life have resulted in little beyond shattered health and nerves, and almost in a loss of faith in the cause. In Paris, even more than in London, personal intrigue takes the place of political conviction; and while the avowed friends of the working man are absorbed in their scramble for place and power, the working man himself is left to carry on the struggle for existence as best he may. It is hardly to be wondered at that Mdme. Sévèrine has retired, disheartened and disillusioned, from the contest.

That a free and enlightened elector should be disfranchised for a year every time he changes his residence is a legal absurdity as irritating to the voter as it is opposed to the principle of manhood suffrage; and it is therefore hard to see what objection can be made to the bill to amend the Registration Act, the text of which has just been published. This bill proposes to entitle to his vote any man who occupies in immediate succession different premises, each of which would, under the existing law, qualify him as an elector if occupied throughout the statutory period; and if passed, it will at once remove an injustice and an anomaly. Revising barristers may possibly object to this measure; but we cannot conceive how any one else can do so.

No one will be surprised at the easy victory gained by England over Australia at Manchester yesterday. A month ago the Australians' play would have been considered most "disappointing," but their reputation as cricketers has recently suffered so much that their defeat by a moderately good eleven is taken as a matter of course. And the English eleven were anything but moderately good. They were a really first-rate team, and their score of 172, made on a soft wicket against Ferris, Turner, and Woods, was felt to be good enough before the Colonists went in. The latter's first reply of 81 was very feeble, and

earned much credit for Peel; but their second venture was even worse. Their three best wickets fell for a single run; and with the score at 7 six batsmen had been disposed of. Eventually England won the rubber by an innings and 21 runs, and their decided victory sends our visitors home again a twice beaten, though not disgraced, eleven.

"Si non è vero e ben trovato" one is inclined to say on hearing the story of the first order given by his youthful Majesty, King Alphonso XIII. This young gentleman is approaching the age when Royal infants are expected to do without nurses, and learn obedience and wisdom from governesses and tutors. The young King's nurse has therefore been intimated that her services will shortly no longer be required, and that she may return to her husband and child in the country. The nurse, however, is greatly attached to her charge, and after repeatedly, but vainly, pleading her cause with the Queen Regent, she has discovered a means by which to ensure her stay in the Royal Spanish household. King Alphonso is just learning to talk, and when recently he was taken into a room where the dignitaries of State were assembled to convince themselves by personal inspection of his Majesty's well-being, the latter, in baby-Spanish, called out, "The nurse must stay; I want her to stay;" and as in Spain a direct order from the King must be respected by high and low, the nurse has won the day, and has been allowed to stay for the present.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

WE have received, since yesterday's List was published, the following subscriptions:—

	£	s.	d.
J. Seymour Trower	10	0	0
Lady Milbank	2	0	0
Unsatisfied	0	10	0

FROM THE TREASURER.

May I crave another insertion of enclosed letter on above, and will you allow me to state that clubs requiring subscription lists may have them on application to me. I enclose list of subscriptions to date, amounting to £579 8s. 6d.

Already acknowledged—

Sent to Mr. Bradlaugh direct	£262	16	0
" to the Treasurer	5	15	0
" by the *Pall Mall Gazette*	73	4	0
" by the *Star*	8	19	0
	£350	14	0

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(Through Mr. Bradlaugh.)

Wm. M'Ewan, M.P.	£100	0	0
Y. G. Glusman	25	0	0
G. Williams	10	0	0
A. H.	5	0	0
E. P. Trenchard	5	0	0
Humanitas	2	0	0
Rochdale Branch, N.S.S.	1	10	0
Walter Dendy	1	1	0
"A Jewish Agnostic"	1	1	0

T. Calverley, D. Mellor, and A. Ballinforth, 10s.; J. Easton, 2s.; Batley Lad, 3s.; W. T. Nash, 2s. 6d.; W. Meale, 2s. 6d.; J. R. Leison, 10s. 6d.; K., 2s. 6d.; T. E. E., 2s. 6d.; S. Soddy, 2s.; John Seal, 2s. 6d; Three Old Neighbours, Hackney-road, 3s.

Total..... £152 15 0

Direct to Treasurer:—

Bertram Currie	£25	0	0
John Richardson	10	0	0
H. R. Tomkinson	10	0	0
John Dacie	5	0	0
P. A. V. Le Lubez	3	0	0
Wm. Bond	2	0	0
P. A. Taylor	1	1	0
A. J. Fairchild	1	1	0
Ed. Clodd	£1	1	0
"A Friend"	1	0	0
S. E.	1	0	0
E. Lansdown	0	5	0
D. M. W.	0	5	0
	£60	13	0

Additional from the *Pall Mall Gazette*	£11	10	6
Additional from the *Star*	3	16	0

Lord Hobhouse, in sending a subscription of £25 to Mr. Bradlaugh—already acknowledged—says: "I am glad to hear that others have been moved as I have been. It is a fitting acknowledgment of gallant service done for mankind."

SIR,—I will send £2 to the Bradlaugh Fund, and heartily wish it was more. I am, however, amongst those double-dyed "sceptics" who as little accept his religious views as they accept the views of the orthodox people. But Mr. Bradlaugh is one of the very few public men who cares to fight for his own opinions when they don't make for party, and are not the means of securing votes, and for this great quality I respect him sincerely. If some other big people—both godly and ungodly—would set themselves humbly to imitate the self-respect and straightness that Mr. Bradlaugh has shown, the commonweal would be the gainer.—I am, very faithfully,

AUBERON HERBERT.

Loch Awe Side, Dalmally, N.B., August 29.

SIR,—As an agnostic I feel quite ashamed to have had to be reminded by you that Mr. Bradlaugh was left to break down the barriers of superstition at pecuniary as well as personal expense. I enclose £10, a tardy acknowledgment of my debt to the champion of free thought.—Your obedient servant,

H. SEYMOUR TROWER.

51, *Montagu-square, W., Aug.* 30.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

It is probably not generally known that Mrs. Mona Caird, whose name has been so prominently before the newspaper public of late, is the writer of two novels under the *nom de plume* of S. Noel Hatton. The novels are called "Whom Nature Leadeth" and "One that Wins."

* * * * *

I hear that young Mr. Haddon Chambers read his new play, "Captain Swift" (which is to be produced at the Haymarket to-night), to Mr. Beerbohm Tree in a *Turkish bath!* This sounds delightful, but is it not just a little dangerous? However, the secret was *not* divulged by the shampooer. But even shampooers have ears. I wonder, by the way, that no playwright—Mr. Harris?—has ever worked the Turkish bath. "The Murder in the Turkish Bath," "The Mystery of the Turkish Bath;" how "weird" you could make it.

* * * * *

I have never been able to understand why English publishers issued their novels either in "unpocketable" shapes, or in unpresentable covers, or in both. You cannot carry the ordinary "six-shilling novel" without an effort nor look at the yellow-back without a shudder. Messrs. Routledge made a move in the right direction in their "pocket edition" of Bulwer's novels, but the type was so small that it made your eyes ache. The ideal shape for cheap novels is the Tauchnitz edition, which is easy to read inside, inoffensive to look at outside, and convenient to pocket.

* * * * *

At last an English publisher has learned the foreign lesson. "Unwin's Novel Series," the first number of which is to be issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin next week, is as nearly as possible a copy of the Tauchnitz *format*, except that the covers, instead of being of paper, are of limp cloth. Mr. Unwin is more generous, too, in the matter of printed pages than Baron Tauchnitz has lately been, and the series leads off with a volume of 440 pages. The novel is Mr. Wemyss Reid's "Gladys Fane." The next volume is to be Mr. Kingdom Clifford's "Mrs. Keith's Crime."

* * * * *

A great deal (observes a correspondent) has been spoken and written lately about the voracious appetite of the modern student for works of fiction. As a set-off to this state of things, I may perhaps be permitted to mention a fact which, though not generally known, is, I believe, absolutely true. One of the oldest and certainly not the most prosaic member of the present prosaic Cabinet, prides himself on never having through his long life read a novel. I allude to the Lord President of the Council. It would not greatly surprise anybody to learn that Lord Cross eschewed light literature—he surely cannot have a soul above Blue-books—but it will, I fancy, astonish many persons to hear that Viscount Cranbrook's tastes are so narrow.

* * * * *

It is curious that so accomplished a woman as Mrs. Jeune should be found speaking of the late Mr. Forster as "a constant *habituée* of Strawberry-hill." In the first place what is an inconstant *habitué*? Mrs. Jeune might as well speak of a betrothed *fiancée*. And in the second place, there was assuredly nothing feminine about Mr. Forster. But French "as she is written" in England abounds in misuses of these feminine forms. The word *fiancée* set the fashion, I suppose; and what the philologists call the principle of analogy is responsible for the rest.

* * * * *

But perhaps, after all, I am doing Mrs. Jeune injustice, and the mistakes were the wicked printer's—an individual who has been very busy of late. There were two curious specimens of his workmanship the other day in the *Standard*, which announced that Nikita would sing Mozart's "Bath, Bath" at the Promenade Concerts, instead of "Batti, Batti;" and elsewhere in the same sheet told us of the doings of a "Navel Committee."

* * * * *

There is a pretty little anecdote in the current number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, which will amuse the admirers of "Jean-Jacques," while it throws a new side-light on the character of the great German "pessimist." Every afternoon, says the writer, Magister Kant, afterwards Professor Kant, went for a walk at Königsberg, taking nearly always the same route, and starting at exactly the same time. He was so punctual that the inhabitants of Königsberg set their watches and clocks by his appearance. Once, however, Kant ceased to appear, and this was when he was reading Rousseau's "Emile," which so attracted the philosopher that he stayed at home till he had read through the book which in 1762 was publicly burned by the hangman at Geneva. In later years the only ornament in Kant's room was a portrait of Rousseau.

* * * * *

The following are among the publishers' more interesting announcements:—A new volume of poems by Mr. Swinburne is in the press, and is announced for publication "shortly." Sir Morell Mackenzie's book is to be called "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble," and will be published at the end of this month.—A new story by Mr. Shorthouse, called "The Countess Eve," will be published before the end of this year.—The Hon. Hugh Elliot's "Life of the Earl of Godolphin" will be published in October.—Mr. Edward Salmon has amplified his recent articles in the *Fortnightly* and *Nineteenth Century* into a book entitled "Juvenile Literature as it is."—A volume of verse by Mr. Andrew Lang, entitled "Grass of Parnassus" is in the press.—A new edition of the "Ballads of Hans Breitmann," with several new poems, is in preparation.—The last story by the late E. P. Roe, entitled "Queen of Spades," is to appear in the October number of *Myra's Journal*.

X. Y. Z.

THE "BRITISH ASS." AND ITS BEGGING LIST.

LIST OF THE APPLICANTS FOR FREE BOARD AND LODGING.

A MEMBER of the British Association writes to us under the signature of "Poor Science" as follows:—

I am at present only a second-rate scientific man, and I want you to help me to get free board and lodging at Bath during the meeting of the British Association. If I cannot get this boon I shall have to pinch myself to afford the wherewithal for the visit. It can be done. The secret is to get within the magic circle of "distinguished visitors." At a meeting of the locals at Bath, Mr. Murch—a member of the committee—said (I quote the whole from the *Bath Journal*) "the committee would be sorry to hear that there were a number of distinguished visitors who had announced their intention of coming to Bath, but who were still unprovided for. He had before him a list, from which it appeared that that number amounted to seventy-one. The question, therefore, was, what steps could they take to meet this acknowledged very serious want? for he was sure that the committee would agree with him that it was a serious want that there were between seventy and eighty highly distinguished men who had announced their intention of coming here, and for whom no accommodation had been provided." Poor men! their cases are sad. Will none take them in? I suppose they have met with losses, and cannot afford to bear the expenses of a week's stay in Bath. It cannot be that their incomes are, apart from other considerations, insufficient for this outing. Captain Abney, for instance, is in the pay of the country as an officer; he also gets considerable sums of money as one of the scientific examiners for the various services, and as a maker of, or director of a company for the making of, dry plates, and the Abney plate made by his receipt is well known to photographers. Then, too, what does Mr. Ayrton make a year as electrical adviser to electric light and motor companies? What is Professor Hicks's salary at Cambridge? What is Mr. Trueman Wood's salary at the Society of Arts? How is this gentleman "distinguished"? These are merely sample names from the list which I give below. I can at any rate offer one answer:—These gentlemen make more a year out of science than I do, and are far better able than I am to pay for a week's board and lodging at Bath out of their own pockets. Some nice questions arise. Do these gentlemen send in their names to be placed on the begging list? or does the executive of the British Association, with fatherly solicitude for their pockets, take it upon itself to do so? How can I become a "distinguished visitor"? I have read papers at the meetings which have been reported and commented upon by nearly every newspaper in England, but I have not yet become a "distinguished visitor." True, I have never applied to have my name put upon the "free board and lodging begging list," and perhaps that, after all, is the only obstacle. But when I come to think over it I am doubtful if I should like to see my name there. What would my friends who respect me say? They might say that if I could not afford to go I had better stay away than *ask* for hospitality to be given me; that it smacks somewhat of the begging-letter business, or even of the workhouse, and looks *infra dig*. However, for the sake of these poor homeless ones I am glad that a resolution was passed that "a sum not exceeding £200 be placed at the disposal of the Hospitality and Lodgings Committee to provide for the reception of distinguished foreigners not provided for by private hospitality." The names are:—

Captain W. Abney, C.B., F.R.S., &c.
Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S.
Professor H. E. Armstrong, Lewisham.
Mr. Benjamin Baker, M.Inst.C.E., London.
Professor J. Bayley Balfour, D.Sc., &c., Oxford.
Professor R. Bellamy Clifton, Oxford.
Professor A. G. Greenhill, Cambridge.
Mr. Jeremiah Head, Middlesbrough.
Professor W. M. Hicks, F.R.S., Cambridge.
Rev. E. Hill, M.A., F.G.S., Cambridge.
Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Montreal.
Mr. T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., F.G.S., Chelsea.
Dr. O. Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S., Liverpool.
Professor H. McLeod, F.R.S., F.C.S., Staines.
Sir Ph. Magnus, B.Sc., London.
The Chevalier Froelich (Italian Consul), Manchester.
Mr. W. P. Marshall, M. Inst. C.E., Birmingham.
Mr. J. Biddulph Martin, M.A., F.S.S., London.
Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F.R.S., F.S.S., Great Yarmouth.
Mr. W. J. Russell, Th.D., F.R.S., &c., London, N.E.
Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S., Sec. Met. Soc., London.
Mr. H. Trueman Wood, M.A., London.
Mr. E. Wethered, F.G.S., Cheltenham.
Professor J. W. Bruhl, Heidelberg.
Dr. W. Feddersen, Leipzig.
Mons. W. de Fonvielle, Paris.
Professor Leeds, Hoboken, U.S.A.
Professor E. Solvay, Boitsfort.
Dr. Jos. Szaob, Buda Pest.
Rev. M. Nemura, Tokyo, Japan.
Mr. Shimada, Editor of *Daily News* of Japan.
Mrs. S. F. Whiting, Wellesley College, U.S.A.
Professor H. Lloyd Snape, D.Sc., Ph.D., Aberystwith.
Cavalier U. Botti, Calabria, Italy.
Prince Roland Bonaparte, Paris.
Professor C. R. Boyd, Virginia, U.S.A.
Paul Choffat, Lisbon.
Dr. E. Dagincourt, Paris.
F. N. Joaquin Delgado, Lisbon.
E. Dupont, Bruxelles.
G. R. Gilbert, Washington, U.S.A.
Dr. C. Gottsche, Hamburg.
Professor Antonio de Goodon-y-Acosta, Havana.
Professor M. Hovelacque, Paris.
Professor Ch. Lory, France.
Dr. F. Klockmann, Claustha.
Professor A von Koenen, Gottingen.
Mr. A. Lawson, Ottawa, Canada.
Mr. T. Macfarlane, Ottawa, Canada.
J. Macpherson, Madrid.
Dr. E. von Mojsisovis, Vienna.
Chevalier R. E. Reynolds, M.A.R., Washington.
F. H. Poetsch, Magdeburg.
Dr. J. C. Purvis, Brussels.
Professor Stephenesen, Bucharest.
Professor S. Stephenesen, Bucharest
J. Velanoca-y-Tiera, Madrid.
E. Van den Broeck, Brussels.
Professor Dr. W. Wangen, F.G.S., Prag, Austria-Hungary.

Would it not be far simpler to divide this £200 between them? for I dare say some would rather pocket their shares as a sort of natural tribute to "distinguishedness," and stay away altogether.

A bronze statue of Robert Burns was unveiled in Washington Park, Albany, New York, yesterday. The statue cost £5,000, and is the gift of Miss Mary Macpherson, deceased, a rich lady of Scottish birth. A number of prominent Scotch-Americans were present. The town was decorated with Scotch plaids and thistles.

At Home and Abroad.

King Humbert proceeded yesterday to Ravenna, and throughout his journey was received with the utmost enthusiasm. Even at stations where his train did not stop people assembled in large numbers to cheer him in passing.

It is stated that the Russian Government has received formal assurances from Berlin that Prince Bismarck recommended Signor Crispi to act with circumspection in the Massowah difficulty. It is added that Germany would be loth to see the difficulty result in a conflict.

The workers at the Chapel Flax Spinning Mills, Montrose, struck work yesterday owing to the refusal of the employers to grant an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages. The firm employ over 1,000 hands, and only the foreman and thirty workers went yesterday.

The Cheshire Agricultural Society's show opened at Chester yesterday in beautiful weather, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster, with a total of 475 entries, a larger number than last year at Crewe. There was a splendid show of cheese and butter, seeds, vegetables, and farm produce.

By the will of the late Mr. Charles Crocker, of California, Mrs. H. O. V. Alexander, wife of the lawyer, Mr. Charles B. Alexander, of New York City, becomes heiress to nearly £2,000,000. She was her father's favourite child. Two years ago, when a little over thirty years, she married Mr. Alexander.

White's Club closes to-day for three months, during which time it is to undergo partial reconstruction and complete refurnishing and redecoration. Owing to the change in its management, there has already been a great increase in the number of applications for admission.

William Burnham and his wife, Hannah Burnham, were sentenced at the Lambeth police-court, yesterday, severally to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for having attempted to obtain money from the poor-box fund of the court by means of forged letters.

The engineering preliminary studies for the construction of the Congo railway line are, says a Brussels telegram, nearly terminated. The line, which is to run from Matadi to Stanley Pool, will have a length of 350 kilometres, 75 centimetres gauge, and commence at seven metres above the level of the sea, rising gradually to 60 metres.

Another death from carbolic acid poisoning—the seventh in a few weeks—occurred in Liverpool yesterday. The police on being called to the house of a man named Mealey, who said his wife had taken carbolic acid, found the woman in a state of collapse, and removed her to the hospital, where, in spite of every attention, she died in a short time.

The festivities in connection with Lord Dudley's majority were continued yesterday. Several deputations presented addresses, and, in response to an invitation from the mayor of Kidderminster, his lordship accepted the post of Lord High Steward of the borough. Four thousand children were entertained in the park at tea, and amusements were provided.

A boating fatality occurred at Sandgate yesterday morning to a soldier named Peter Smythe, of Dublin, belonging to the Leinster Regiment, stationed at Shorncliffe. The deceased, with three comrades, took a boat from Sandgate, and when about two miles out the deceased undressed and dived into the sea. He could not swim, and before help could reach him he was drowned.

At a meeting of the British and Colonial Anti-Bounty Association, held in the City yesterday, Mr. Nevile Lubbock presiding, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing grateful appreciation of the immense service rendered by her Majesty's Government to the cause of free trade in procuring an international agreement for the cessation of bounties on sugar.

Mr. Balfour has directed a reply to be sent to a correspondent, who wrote to him on the subject of the Irish prisoners, pointing out that those who were imprisoned under Lord Spencer's rule belonged to the same ranks of life as those convicted under the Crimes Act in the present year, and that the system of treatment continued unchanged.

A telegram from New Orleans states that a trust, representing a capital of nineteen million dollars, has been organized in that city for the development of the tropical fruit trade. It is also announced that a capital of six million dollars has been advanced by London capitalists for the construction of railways in Honduras and elsewhere, and to concentrate the tropical fruit market at certain shipping points.

Roland Gideon Israel Barnet, described as a theatrical agent, was charged at Wandsworth police-court yesterday with fraudulently obtaining a sum of £45 from a butcher at Tooting. The warrant upon which defendant was arrested was issued as long ago as 1879, and it was stated that during the interval he had at times resided in England without any concealment. Mr. Plowden refused to allow the case to be withdrawn, and remanded the defendant.

The South Wolverhampton Liberal Association met last night to receive the report of a deputation which had waited upon Mr. Villiers concerning the rumours that the Gladstonian Liberals were attempting to force him to resign. The deputation reported that they expressed the desire that he should continue to represent Wolverhampton as long as he lived, but they desired to solicit the temporary local help of some other political friend. Mr. Villiers left himself in the hands of the association.

George Montague, described as a general dealer, was charged at the Marlborough-street police-court yesterday with inciting a servant girl to forge an endorsement for the sum of twelve pounds, and with attempting to obtain the money with intent to defraud a tradesman in North Audley-street. The girl, accompanied by two detectives, found the accused in the Strand, and recognized him as the man who made her sign the cheque. The prisoner ran away, but was overtaken by the police. He was remanded.

Several summonses were heard yesterday at Hammersmith police-court against Mr. Raffety and others connected with the Irish Exhibition at Olympia in respect of wooden buildings in the grounds erected without a licence from the Metropolitan Board of Works. It appeared that a delay had taken place in consequence of the number of contractors employed, and also owing to the long adjournments of the Board. Mr. Raffety was fined 40s., and a penalty of 10s. was imposed in other cases, Mr. Paget remarking that substantially application had been made for the licence.

At Bicester police-court yesterday the Great Western Railway Company was summoned for having an unjust weighing machine on their premises at Heyford station, on August 21. Inspector Bower tested on the platform the machine used for weighing excess luggage, and found that it was from two to three and a half pounds against the public. The defence was that passengers tampered with the machines by weighing themselves, and in jumping off bent the indicator, and the machine went wrong. The company were fined 10s. and costs.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FRENCH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

SPEECHES OF M. FLOQUET AND ADMIRAL KRANTZ.

HYERES, August 31.—M. Floquet, in the company of Admiral Krantz, the Minister of Marine, went on board the *Devastation* and afterwards the *Terrible* this morning to witness some firing practice. The Ministers then paid a visit to Hyères, where lunch was served. Both the Premier and Admiral Krantz made speeches after the luncheon. The latter said that the naval manœuvres which he had been attending had nothing in them of a bellicose character, their object having been to make it clear whether the navy would be ready at a given moment. The experiment had been perfectly successful. France had no wish for war, but if war were declared against her, she would not have to submit to any humiliation, nor would she recoil from it. Each man would know his duty and would perform it. The Minister's words evoked enthusiastic cheers for France and the French navy.

M. Floquet, who then spoke, thanked the mayor of Hyères for giving him so cordial a welcome, and said he had come to Toulon with the essentially peaceful object of congratulating the navy on its performances during the manœuvres. Just as the navy, continued the Premier, would have nothing to fear from foreign enemies if it should have to meet them, so also the Republic had no dread of internal foes, whether in the form of open reaction or attempts at usurpation. It needed neither exceptional measures nor measures implying retreat, but would march ever forward within the lines marked out for it, leaving to right and left those who aimed at bringing about a Monarchical restoration or a chance dictatorship. The Government which I have the honour to represent will remain faithful to its past and to its promises. I hold and declare emphatically that only those Governments are to be regarded as serious which enforce their principles. To make their strength felt there is no need for exceptional measures. The steady application of the law of the Republic suffices to uphold and disseminate ever in a wider circle the great principles of the French Revolution. (Cheers.) The Ministers afterwards returned to Toulon, where they were to arrive at seven eventhis ing.

THE DERVISHES IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—A large body of dervishes appeared yesterday within three miles of Fort Khormoussa. Precautionary measures have been taken in the event of another attack upon the fort.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31.—Sir William White, the British Ambassador, this evening gave a grand dinner in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh. There were present at the banquet Kiamil Pasha, Said Pasha, the members of the Diplomatic Body, and some of the principal Court and State functionaries After the dinner a reception was held at the embassy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—The Sultan has conferred upon the Duke of Edinburgh the gold and silver medals of the Nichan-i-Imtiaz Order.

THE IRISH CRICKETERS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, August 31.—The Irish cricketers to-day continued their innings in the match against an eleven of Toronto, the last wicket falling for a total of 249 runs. The home team then followed with their second innings, but quickly succumbed, owing to the splendid fielding of their opponents, scoring only 49 runs, the Irishmen thus winning by an innings and 86 runs.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—According to the monthly statement of receipts of the Caisse of the Public Debt, the amount encashed last month for the Unified Debt was £E125,000 and for the Privileged Debt £E63,000. The total amounts encashed since the payment of the last coupons are £E1,225,000 and £E263,000 respectively.

AMERICAN RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway will from Monday next reduce its freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul to a basis of 40 c. for first-class merchandise.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER IN THE BAHR-EL-GAZELLE.

A trader who has made the journey to Khartoum and back states, says a Suakin telegram, that a Christian, whom people state to have been a Mudir of an Egyptian province, is strongly established on the delta of Bahr-el-Gazelle. He has an immense following of blacks. The Khalifa had sent three successive expeditions against him from Khartoum, all of whom had returned unsuccessful. The trader could give no further information, the people of Khartoum being forbidden to talk of this subject. Some traders from Kordofan are shortly expected, from whom more definite information is expected.

THE GERMAN EMIN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The *National Zeitung* last evening gave an emphatic denial to the report that the German expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha was planned in the interest of German colonial policy, and declares, on the contrary, that Germany is ready to come to an arrangement with Great Britain and the Congo State with a view to concerted action. With reference to the above statement, it is known, writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, that the Provisional Committee, which originated the idea of a German expedition, mentioned in a confidential circular the establishment of a German East African Lakes Company as the ultimate object of the undertaking, and it is inferred from the present announcement of the *National Zeitung* that this idea has now been relinquished.

AN IMPERIAL CHRISTENING AT POTSDAM.

Frederick the Great's library in the Stadtschloss at Potsdam has been already four times used for baptisms of the house of Hohenzollern, but never has it seen a more imposing ceremony than that of yesterday, when the youngest member of the house received the names, "Oscar Carl Gustav Adolph." Three Empresses, two Kings, and a Queen, the highest Princes and nobles of Germany, and the *Corps Diplomatique* were present at the rite, which was performed with all the pomp that befitted one of the first of his race to be "born in the purple." After the ceremony the Kaiser and his Royal guests returned to Berlin, where the Emperor presented the regiments of the Guard with new ribands for their flags, of most of which scarcely anything more than the staff remains. These banners were taken from Kaiser Wilhelm's palace and presented to the troops by the Kaiser, who made a short, soldierly speech to the officers and men.

THE KING OF SERVIA AND HIS QUEEN.

HER MAJESTY NOT TO BE PRAYED FOR.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—In the Servian *Official Gazette* there appeared yesterday morning a decree of a quite unusual character. This is to forbid the celebration to-day, as a national holiday, of the anniversary of Queen Natalie's "name's day." Simultaneously, the clergy of the whole country are directed, by a circular of the Ecclesiastical Minister, to omit the usual prayers for the Queen and also the special service ordained for to-day's anniversary. This is the first official announcement that has been given of the quarrel of which the whole kingdom has been talking for some time past.

This afternoon (continues the same correspondent) the Ecclesiastical Court, to which King Milan has submitted his case, is to decide whether it has jurisdiction in the matter, or whether the Holy Synod is the competent tribunal. If the former, the question will then be examined whether the Queen, like any other subject, has the right personally to appear before her judges, as is claimed by her counsel, the Liberal ex-Minister, M. Pirotschanatz; or whether, in consequence of the King having prohibited his consort from entering Servia, the court should delegate a commission to hear the Queen abroad. On a former occasion—namely, when King Milan's predecessor, Prince Michael, separated from his wife—the divorce was pronounced by the Synod and ratified by the Skupshtina.

Queen Natalie arrived late last evening by the Paris express at Vienna, and, after a few minutes' stay, continued her journey to Bucharest. Formerly, on her arrival at the Austrian capital, her Majesty alighted at the Hofburg, and State dinners were given in her honour. Last night there was no one even at the station to welcome or receive her.

FRANCE AND THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

M. GOBLET AND LORD SALISBURY.

M. Goblet, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, has wired to M. Waddington to come at once to Paris, with a view to giving full verbal explanations as to the effect produced in London by the refusal of France to sign the Sugar Bounties Convention. It is reported in Paris that the representatives of the Powers have expressed their inability to understand the real motives which have influenced the French Ministry in coming to that decision. M. Goblet intends to forward a diplomatic Note to Lord Salisbury, setting forth the reasons which have led to this determination, and pointing out that there are grave economic difficulties in the way in consequence of the financial position in France and the repeated attacks of the enemies of the Republic upon the fiscal arrangements of the Cabinet. M. Goblet will at the same time assure Lord Salisbury that as soon as he finds it feasible he will lend his co-operation to the reform approved of by the other European nations.

DEATH OF M. GUSTAVE MASSON.

The sudden death is announced of M. Gustave Masson, assistant master and librarian of Harrow School, who expired on August 29 while on a visit to Sir Henry Doulton. M. Masson was in his 70th year, having been born in Paris in the year 1818. He had long been resident in England. He was a voluminous author, editor, and translator, and his works have acquired considerable popularity in England, especially his text-books of the French dramatists, &c. Among original works by him may be cited the following:—"The Early Chroniclers of Europe;" "Life of Richelieu," in the "Home Library;" "A Chronological and Historical Atlas of the Middle Ages;" "Mazarin," in the "Home Library;" "Outlines of French Literature;" "Introduction to the History of French Literature;" and "Thirty Years of French Literature" (1856). He also wrote in 1881, for Cassell's "Popular Library," "The Huguenots; a Sketch of their History from the Beginning of the Reformation to the Death of Louis XIV." With M. Brachet and M. Brette, he issued a series of educational works on the French language and grammar, &c. Only last year M. Masson edited the "Catalogue of the Harrow School Vaughan Library." His death will be a severe loss to the famous school with which he has been so long connected.

FROM PARIS TO SAMARCAND.

As already noticed, an interesting circular tour has been arranged by the "Compagnie Internationale des Wagons Lits." A special train leaving Paris to-day for Vienna will proceed to Cracow, Kieff, and Odessa, this last place being reached on September 9. The travellers will be next conveyed to Sebastopol, Vladikavkas, Tiflis, and Baku, whence they will go by steamers across the Caspian Sea to the terminus of the Central Asiatic Railways. There they will take the train to Merv, Bokhara, and Samarcand, at which they will arrive on October 1. The return journey will be viâ Tiflis, Batoum, Constantinople, and over the new Oriental line back to Vienna and Paris, which the excursionists are to reach on the last day of October. A circular tour to the East of a more modest character has also been arranged from Vienna and Pesth.

THE UNITED STATES RETALIATION BILL.

Judging from present indications, it appears probable, writes the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, that Congress will grant the President the legislation in the direction of retaliation against Canada which he asks for. This appears to be certain as to the lower branch of Congress. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed upon its Retaliation Bill, and it will be reported at once, and probably be taken up in the House to-day. No doubts are entertained about its passage, but it is probable that some of the Republican members will criticize the Message and the conduct of the Administration in the negotiation of the rejected Treaty.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT HAMPTON WICK.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the railway accident at Hampton Wick was resumed and concluded yesterday by Major Marindin. The inspector took the evidence of two other witnesses in the board room at Waterloo station, and will present his report to the Board of Trade next week. The authorities of the London and South Western Railway Company have acted in a very considerate manner towards Parsons, the signalman at Kingston, through whose acknowledged mistake the railway disaster at Hampton Wick recently occurred. Parsons has been employed as ground signalman and shunter at Kingston station. The policy thus pursued towards the signalman who had, by his own mistake, been placed in a most painful position has had the effect of strengthening the already existing cordial and harmonious relations between the employers and the employés on the London and South Western Railway system. Provision is being made by the directors for the widow and family of the deceased engine-driver, Pacey; and it is expected that notwithstanding the censure of the coroner's jury on Pickles, the driver of the light engine, the company will favourably consider his case.

FOURTH EDITION.

HEDGING!

THE UNIONISTS AND THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

A CRY OF ALARM FROM PROFESSOR DICEY.

The great professorial prophet of the Unionists, Professor Dicey, publishes in the *Spectator* what our contemporary describes as "a word of warning to Unionists," but which, in reality, is a cry of alarm, and an appeal to the party to hedge in time. Professor Dicey says :—

The time for criticising the policy of the Special Commission Act, 1888, is past. To speculate on the event of a judicial investigation is inopportune and indecent. But the period has fully come for every Unionist to make up his mind on the attitude which an honest man should assume toward the solemn and difficult inquiry now entrusted, by the law of the land, to three eminent judges. Unionists are in danger of being in this matter betrayed into a false position. This calamity will certainly fall upon them unless they hold fast by two plain, yet easily misunderstood principles. First, the battle of the Union cannot be decided by a forensic duel between Mr. Walter and Mr. Parnell. The idea that the Commissioners can in effect pronounce a verdict for or against Home Rule, may, under conceivable circumstances, obtain popular currency. Human nature delights in personalities, and is reckless of principles. English nature understands a stand-up fight and loves a wager. Thousands of electors, therefore, may easily come to regard the proceedings before the Commission as a piece of political gambling. Mr. Walter (they will feel) asserts Mr. Parnell's authorship of certain discreditable letters. Mr. Parnell gives Mr. Walter the lie direct. Unionists back the *Times*, Gladstonians bet heavily in favour of the Irish leader. Each party stands to win or to lose according as the letters are proved to be genuine documents or impudent forgeries. This, of course is a profoundly absurd view of a serious investigation. But it is a way of looking at things which, unless Unionists are on their guard, will influence thousands of electors whose ballots tell as heavily at the polling booths as the votes of wiser men. One thing we may take for certain. If the proceedings before the Commissioners be popularly regarded as the determination of a wager, the crowd who stand round and enjoy the game will compel the losers to pay up their stakes. In one way only is it possible to prevent the fortunes of England from being made the sport of chance. Sensible men must, while the result of the Commission's inquiries is still unknown, insist that a question of national policy cannot be reduced to an issue of personal character

To which it is only needful to say that the Unionists should have found that out before. It was they who forced on the wager. We have never placed the fortunes of Home Rule at stake on the character of Mr. Parnell. They insisted upon staking the Union on that issue. Now they see they are going to lose, they begin to hedge. It is too late. They made the wager, and they will have to pay up the stakes.

THE LAST OF THE "FLYING SCOTCHMEN."

A correspondent, writing from Edinburgh, August 31, 8.30 P.M., says :—To-day saw the last of those famous runs to Edinburgh for which the August of 1888 will be long remembered. Since the 14th the W. Coast had kindly agreed to give up forcing the pace, and actual "racing" had therefore ceased. But speed had not ; for the drivers kept up the sport throughout the rest of the month. On the 28th the E. Coast reached Edinburgh at 5.29, three minutes sooner than the previous best record of August 14.

To-day, however, being the farewell performance, we had to cap the feat of the 28th, and we did it very pleasantly. Our train of seven carriages drew smartly up at the Waverley platform at 5.27. A crowd at once surrounded the engine, No. 117, one of Mr. Worsdell's new compounds, and the driver was besieged with many a query while he stroked his engine here and there. We had been stopped 2 minutes at Selby (for the drawbridge), we had stayed 26½ instead of our proper 20 minutes at York, and again we had been stopped dead for a minute and a half outside Ferry Hill, besides two other slackenings for signals ; yet we managed to arrive at 5.27, instead of our supposed 5.45. After the Ferry Hill check our driver flew in elegant style past Chester-le-Street, where 4 successive miles were done in 47½, 47¼, 47, 47 seconds—a speed of 76½ miles an hour. This was the quickest bit on the trip, but several miles were run in 48 and 49 seconds. North of Darlington much wayside interest was taken in our course, many grins and salutes being waved from spinning platforms.

It is a curious experience to have afternoon tea in one's hotel here, and then be standing on the Carlton Hill looking at the Forth Bridge at six o'clock, having left King's Cross at ten. We give the log of this last August run :—

			Miles.	Speed.
76¼	King's Cross	dep.	10 0	57½
	Peterboro' pass		11.17	
	Grantham	arr.	11,50	
187⅞		dep.	54¾	56½ (with stop).
	(*Selby* stop 2 min.)			
	York	arr.	1.22½	
268½		dep.	1.49	58 (with stop.)
	(*Darlington* pass		2.33½	
	(*Ferryhill* stop 1½ min.)			
	Newcastle	arr.	312¼	
392½		dep.	17	57⅓
	(*Berwick* pass		4.26)	
	Edinburgh	arr.	5.26¾	

Some people pretend to despise this racing speed ; it is difficult to do so—at any rate, within twenty-four hours of the actual experience.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT MERTON.

Early this morning an attempt was made to shoot a well-known tradesman of Merton. It appeared that while Mr. Woody, a draper, of High-street, was engaged in opening his shop, a man named Young came up and presented a revolver at him, firing two shots, one of the bullets striking his necktie and the other entering his thigh. Young immediately decamped, and Mr. Woody was carried indoors and attended to. Young is still at large.

A BATCH OF SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

DISASTROUS COLLISION IN THE THAMES.

Lloyd's correspondent at Gravesend telegraphs that the *Burlington* (steamer), outward bound in ballast, and the *Stetting*, from Shields, with a cargo of coals were in collision in the Sea Reach this morning. The former vessel was struck on the port side and is now lying on the Blyth sand with her forepart under water. The *Stetting* sustained damage to her bows.

A telegram from Llanlwitmajor reports that a ketch, name unknown, is ashore on the Nashsand with her crew in the rigging. A tug has been sent for.

A report from Ballincoutry, telegraphed from Dungarvan to-day, states that three men, part of the crew of the schooner *Eugenie*, had landed from the *Erne* ship of London, which collided with and sunk the *Eugenie* off Blackwater lightship on Thursday night. Two men were drowned.

Lloyd's agent at Gibraltar telegraphs :—*Cairo* (steamer), of Whitby, was in collision with the *Snaresbrook*, British steamer, at four P.M. yesterday, four miles east of Tarifa, during a fog. The former vessel received injury to her stem, and four plates on the port and starboard bows were broken. The latter is supposed to have sunk. Ten of the crew of the *Snaresbrook* were landed at Gibraltar by the *Cairo*, but nothing is known of the remainder.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

In Warwickshire this morning partridges are reported to be much more forward and stronger on the wing than was expected and sportsmen were shooting over the coverts at an early hour. Owing to the lateness of the season, crops are in most instances uncut, and the area of sport is consequently much restricted.

Our Chester correspondent telegraphs that on some estates sportsmen found partridges both numerous and strong on the wing. When flushed from potatoes and turnips, however, they immediately took refuge in the standing corn, from which they were with difficulty dislodged. On the estates of the Duke of Westminster, Lord Egerton, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Crewe, and the Marquis of Cholmondeley the keepers have had a successful breeding season.

Mr. Walter Gilbey and his friends, a Bishops Stortford telegram says, found some very fair shooting on the Elsenham Hall estate, and were astir at five o'clock. Many old birds were killed. The young ones are very wild, and not strong on the wing. Very slow sport was experienced on Lord Salisbury's preserves. The birds are very poor. Mr. Herbert Gardner, M.P., and Mr. Carter had the best shooting at Debden Park. This extends over some thousand of acres, and is beautifully sheltered. The standing corn prevented much shooting.

In Devon partridges are reported to be scarce, and the corn affords much cover for them. The outlook for sportsmen is very gloomy.

In the north of Scotland shooting opened under unfavourable circumstances. In the central and north-eastern districts rain has been falling heavily all the morning. Partridges are reported to be numerous, but sport will not be general for two or three weeks, by which time the fields will mostly be cut.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE OF A JOBMASTER.

At the London Bankruptcy Court to-day, Mr. Wildey, Assistant Receiver, had an application made to him to appoint a special manager of the estate of E. J. Wragg. The debtor, a jobmaster and dealer in horses, carrying on an extensive business in the Whitechapel-road and elsewhere, recently had a receiving order made against him upon a creditors' petition. The liabilities are returned at £25,000, the assets being estimated to show a deficiency of £10,000. Mr. Wildey, upon a requisition signed by creditors for £18,000, out of an unsecured indebtedness of £18,000, appointed Mr. Tubbs, accountant, Fenchurch-street, as special manager of the estate.

Mr. Barry Sullivan's condition yesterday showed no improvement.

Mr. Wemyss Reid will take an early opportunity of replying to some of the statements in Mr. Gladstone's article on the life of Mr. Forster.

M. Zola has sent a subscription of 1,000 f. towards the cost of the statue of Balzac. The total amount now subscribed is over 17,000 f.

Colonel F. B. White has been selected for the command of the West India Regiment depot ordered to be formed at Jamaica. This is a new staff appointment.

The command of the Eighteenth Regimental District has been offered to Colonel S. Boulderson, who has seen much active service.

Mr. Chamberlain has intimated his willingness to visit Dundee early in October. A meeting of the executive of the Liberal Unionist Association will be held on Tuesday, to consider the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Carvill, a Newry magistrate, visited Mr. Dillon, M.P., in Dundalk Gaol yesterday, and states that the prisoner is growing daily weaker from the effects of his imprisonment.

The Scottish Home Rule Association is to hold its first National Congress in Glasgow on the 15th inst., to which it has invited a deputation from the Irish National League.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., has been inquiring at Miltown, Malbay, into the condition of several families which have been evicted. He returned to Dublin this morning.

About 6.15 this morning, as some platelayers were proceeding to work, they found near Clapham Junction station the body of a man lying on the down line of the London and South Western Railway shockingly mutilated. It is supposed that he jumped off the bridge on to the line.

People who have a strong dislike of tobacco and tobacco-smokers, will rejoice in the splendid example of abstinence afforded by the French savant, M. Chevreul. This learned gentleman attains his 102nd year to-day, and it is said that he in great measure attributes his longevity to avoidance of tobacco in all its forms.

Saratoga Springs is being treated to a "sensation" by George Law, an eccentric New York millionaire, who has given all his club friends presents of expensive jewels to the amount of many thousands of pounds. His passion has been to make a gift to every friend he met of a ring of the value of £100. He has an income of £50,000 per annum, one half of which he expends in presents at his annual visits to Saratoga.

Mr. Gladstone having had his attention drawn by a correspondent to a pamphlet which contains an account of an alleged interview between him and the Pope, writes as follows :—"The pamphlet sent me is a pure forgery and fiction, and, I am sorry to say, one of a large family published from time to time through a long series of years by the followers of the Government, and apparently without its disapproval."

THE TERRIBLE MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE DECEASED.

The woman who was murdered under circumstances of a most revolting character in Bucks-row, Whitechapel, yesterday morning, has been identified as Mary Ann, or Polly, Nicholls, by several of the women with whom the deceased lived in a common lodging-house at 18, Trawl-street, Spitalfields. Women from that place were fetched, and they identified the deceased as "Polly," who had shared a room with three other women in the place on the usual terms of such houses—nightly payment of 4*d.* each, each woman having a separate bed. The deceased had lodged in the house only for about three weeks. Nothing more was known of her but that when she presented herself for her lodging on Thursday night she was turned away by the deputy because she had not the money. She was then the worse for drink, but not drunk, and turned away laughing, saying, "I'll soon get my 'doss' money; see what a jolly bonnet I've got now." She was wearing a bonnet which she had not been seen with before, and left the lodging-house door. A woman of the neighbourhood saw her as late as half-past two yesterday morning in Whitechapel-road, opposite the church, and at the corner of Osborne-street. Mary Ann Monk, an inmate of Lambeth Workhouse, was taken to the mortuary, and identified the body as that of "Polly" Nicholls. She knew her, she said, as they were inmates of the Lambeth Workhouse together in April and May, the deceased having been passed there from another workhouse. On May 12, according to Monk, Nicholls left the workhouse to take a situation as servant at Ingleside, Wandsworth-common. It afterwards became known that Nicholls betrayed her trust as domestic servant by stealing £3 from her employer and absconding. From that time she had been wandering about. Monk met her, she said, about six weeks ago, when herself out of the workhouse, and drank with her.

When Police-constable Neil discovered the body he roused the people living in the house immediately opposite where the body was found, but none of them had heard any sounds of a struggle. A general belief prevails that the spot where the body was found was not the scene of the murder, and this belief is supported by the fact that what appeared to be blood-stains have been traced at irregular distances on the footpath in Brady-street, which adjoins Buck's-row. Several persons living in Brady-street state that early in the morning they heard screams, but this is by no means an uncommon incident in the neighbourhood; and with one exception nobody seems to have paid any particular attention to what was probably the death struggle of an unfortunate woman. The exception was a Mrs. Colville, who lives only a short distance from the foot of Buck's-row. She says she was awakened in the morning by a woman screaming "Murder! police!" five or six times. The voice faded away as though the woman was going in the direction of Buck's-row, and all was quiet. She only heard the steps of one person.

Dr. Llewellyn has made a statement, in which he says he was called to Buck's-row about five minutes to four yesterday morning by Police-constable Thane, who said a woman had been murdered. He found deceased lying on the ground in front of the stable-yard door. She was lying on her back, with her legs out straight, as though she had been laid down. Police-constable Neil told him that the body had not been touched. The throat was cut from ear to ear and the woman was quite dead. The extremities of the body were still warm, showing that death had not long ensued. There was a very small pool of blood on the pathway, which had trickled from the wound in the throat, not more than half a pint at the outside. This fact, and the way in which the deceased was lying, made him think at the time that it was at least probable that the murder was committed elsewhere, and the body conveyed to Buck's-row. At half-past five he was summoned to the mortuary by the police, and was astonished at finding the other wounds. He had seen many horrible cases, but never such a brutal affair as this. There is a gash under the left ear reaching nearly to the centre of the throat, and another cut, apparently starting from the right ear. The neck is severed back to the vertebra, which is also slightly injured. The abdominal wounds are extraordinary for their length and the severity with which they have been inflicted. One cut extends from the base of the abdomen to the breast bone. Deceased's clothes were loose, and the wounds could have been inflicted while she was dressed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

WIESBADEN, Sept. 1.—The Empress Frederick arrived at Cronberg early this morning, and after inspecting the Villa Reiss left for Homburg at ten o'clock on a visit to the Prince of Wales and Princess Christian. Her Majesty purposes making a two days' stay at the castle of Homburg.

THE MASSOWAH DIFFICULTY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The opinion prevails in diplomatic circles and in the Russian press that the Massowah difficulty may now be regarded as at an end.

A "DRUNK AND INCAPABLE" CLERGYMAN.

At Bournemouth police-court yesterday the Rev. A. Cave Browne Cave, a clergyman, who had been fined on the previous Wednesday for drunkenness, was charged before Colonel Venner with a similar offence on Thursday evening in the Square. The defendant was found by a police-sergeant about midnight in the sheds "drunk and incapable." The defendant said he came out of Holloway's Asylum at Virginia Water on Friday last, and was desirous of returning there. The Rev. Canon Eliot, vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, occupied a seat on the bench, and offered to pay any fine which might be inflicted. The defendant promised to leave the town, and was fined 10*s.* and costs, on the understanding that a policeman should take charge of him until he left Bournemouth. Defendant asked to be allowed to go to the post-office, as he expected a letter with a money remittance, and upon the magistrate stating that he could do so in company with a policeman, remarked, "Can't you trust me?" The magistrate told him he did not appear to be able to trust himself.

CRICKET.—SURREY v. ESSEX.

This match was commenced at the Oval yesterday, and when stumps were drawn the score was:—Essex, first innings, 117; Surrey, 200 for seven wickets. This morning the match was continued, and Surrey completed their first innings for 220. Essex commenced their second innings with Owen and Boyton, and the score was taken to 36 before the first wicket fell, Boyton being then bowled for 6. At 45 Owen was bowled by Beaumont for 33—45 for two. Burns came next.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—TRUNKS WEAK.

There is no change to report in the condition of the Money Market, quotations having opened much the same as they closed last night. Short money is not much wanted, and as the supply is quite sufficient at the moment for all ordinary requirements, advances until Monday, which is pay day in the Consol market, are readily obtainable at 1½ to 1¾ per cent. Short bills are discounted at 2⅝ per cent., but in three months' Bank paper little is done below 2¾ per cent. though holders rather object to paying that rate. It is reported that the Bank of England is again taking money off the market in order that should an advance in the official minimum be considered necessary the upward movement may prove effective. There is little or no demand for gold on foreign account, and the South American inquiry is not expected to revive for some days yet.

The principal speculative attention on the Stock Exchange is centred in the department for Grand Trunk of Canada stocks, where a considerable business has been done since the publication of the monthly revenue statement for July. At first, prices gave way a little, but there was then a recovery and quotations now have not only regained the whole of the previously recorded decline, but show an advance compared with last night. Consols, in which the settlement is being arranged, are quiet and without special feature. In the Home Railway Market, although only a very small business has been done, prices are favourably affected by the brighter weather, and mark a general slight advance, except in the case of District, which is the turn lower. Foreign Government Bonds are inactive, and there is no change calling for special attention. American Railroads, following the course of the New York market yesterday are all lower, though the variations are slight. There is little disposition to enter into fresh business in this department in view of the closing of the New York market at noon to-day until Tuesday. Mexican Railway issues are quiet, as also Mining shares and Miscellaneous securities.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday was generally strong during the morning, but unsettled and lower in the afternoon, the day's transactions resulting in a fractional decline in nearly all active stocks, except Northern Pacific.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada revenue statement for the month of July shows a decrease in gross receipts of £28,439, in working expenses of £6,857, and in net profit of £21,582. That of the Chicago and Grand Trunk a decrease in gross receipts of £7,172, in working expenses of £450, and in net profit of £6,722; and that of the Detroit, Grand Haven, &c., a decrease in gross receipts of £394, in working expenses of £567, and an increase in net profit of £173.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

In Home Railways—*Improved*: North Eastern ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Great Eastern, Great Western, Brighton Deferred, North Western, Midland, North British, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each, *Receded*: District ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Argentine Hard Dollars ½. *Fallen*: Turkish Group I and the 1871 loan ¼, Italian and Uruguay ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¼, Denver Preference, Central Pacific, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛, and Wabash Mortgage ½. *Fallen*: Milwaukee and St Paul ⅜, Erie Ordinary ⅜, the Second Mortgage ¼, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western Preference, Northern Pacific Preference, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading shares ¼, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage and Ontario shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk First and Third Preference ⅜, the Guaranteed ¼, the Second Preference ⅛, and South Austrian 1-16. *Fallen*: Mexican Ordinary ⅛.

Suez Canal shares are up ¼, Imperial Ottoman Bank and Mason and Barry 1-16; but Rio Tinto shares are down 1-16.

The directors of Cassell and Company (Limited) have declared the usual half-yearly interim dividend, to be paid on the 15th inst., of 4*s.* 6*d.* per share, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The demand has increased, and a good business has been done. Prices of American, Brazil, and East Indian hardening. Egyptian unchanged. Sales 10,000, including 1,000 export and speculation. Futures one or two points higher.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	½
New Consols 2¾	99⅛	¼
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¼	¼
Local Loan Stock	103¾	¾
New 2½ per. Cent.	95⅛	6
India 3½ per Cent.	105½	5
Do. 4½ p. c. Rns	6½⅛	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	2¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 5¼	112½	13¾
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	109⅛	10
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	103	½
Liverpool	110	11¼
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5
Do. Hard Dols	69½	70½
Do. Treasury	93	9
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	56	8
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3⅛
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	62¼	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A	91	2
Do. B	89½	90½
Egypt. State Dom.	101¼	2½
Do. Unified	84⅜	5⅜
Do. Preference	102⅜	⅞
Do. Daira Sanier	79⅞	80⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82¼	¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103½	4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	74	½
Hung. Gold Rente	83¼	½
Italian	95½	¾
Mexican Converted	39¼	40
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13⅜	¼
Do. 6 p.c.	15	¼
Portuguese	6½	¼
Russian 1873	93	¼
Spanish 4 p. c.	73 5	16 7 16
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	24	½
Group 2	14⅞	15⅛
Groups 3 and 4	14⅛	⅜
4½ p. c. 1871	86¼	¼
5 p. c. Defence	97	⅛
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	72¼	3
Virginia Funded	43	4
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107⅛	8⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	106¾	⅞
Great Eastern	67⅛	⅝
Great Northern	116½	17½xd
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	144½	⅛
Hull and Barnsley	29¼	10¼
Lanc. and York	116	17 xd
Brighton (Ordinary)	140	2
Do. A	124¼	½
Chatham (Ordinary)	22¼	3
Do. Preference	102¼	¼
North Western	156	¼ xd
South Western	133⅛	6½
Manchester & Shef	67	9
Do. A	35½	6
Met. Consolidated	73¼	4½
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	34½	5
Midland	130⅜	⅝ xd
North British	112½	13 xn
North Eastern	155¼	⅛ xd
North Stafford	110	12 xd
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	105⅜	⅝
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	58⅛	⅜
Cen. Pacific Share	35½	¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P	74	½
Denver & R. Grande	19⅞	⅜
Do. Pref.	51½	2¼
Illinois Shares	121⅜	2½
Lake Shore	99½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	¼
Louis. and Nash	60⅛	⅜
Mex. Cen. Bonds	63½	9½
Do. Nat "A"	63¼	⅛
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14
N. Y. Cen. Share	111¼	¼
New York Ontario	16¼	¼
Erie Shares	28⅜	⅜
Do. Sec. Mort.	101¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pre	54¼	5¼
N.Y.P.&O. 1st M.	33	½
North. Pacific Pref	62⅛	⅜
Pennsylvania Sh.	55½	6
Phil. and Read. Sh	26⅛	⅜
Union Pacific Shares	62⅛	⅜
Wabash Preferred	27⅛	8
Do. Gen. Mort.	44½	5½
Grand Trunk Sh.	12⅛	⅛
Do. First Pref.	60	½
Do. Second Pre	42	¾
Do. Third Pref.	24½	⅜
Do. Guaranteed	67½	8
Mexican Ordinary	46½	¾
Do First Pre	119¼	¾
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79¾	⅝
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	½
Varna 3 per cent	7⅜	⅜
Nitrate Railway	24¼	5¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13½	14
City Bank	20	1
Consolidated Bank	7¾	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	10⅞	11
London and County	84¼	5 7
Union of London	39	40
London and West.	16	7
London Joint Stock	30	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	48½	9½
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	¾	⅜
Mysore shares	3	⅛
Oonegas	1 3-16	3 16
Cape Copper	4 5 16	7 16
Nundydrug	2⅜	3⅜
Mason and Barry	10¼	⅜
Rio Tinto	21½	⅛
Montana £1 shares	1⅜	¾
De Beers	25⅞	5½
Kimberley Cent	30¼	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	40½	1½
Do. Pref.	63	9
Direct Unit. States	9⅛	⅛
Eastern	12¼	⅛
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	⅜
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om	200	5 xd
London Street	12	14
London Tramway	14	15
North Metropolitan	17⅞	18
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	256	61
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	269	74
Lambeth	258	63
New River, New	347	52
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	102	7
W. Middlesex	264	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	253	7
Imp. Continental	206	9
South Metropolitan	308	13 xd
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alisopp	7¾	8
Guinness and Co	305	7½xd
Hotchkiss	8½	9
Bryant and May	12⅜	⅝
Spratt's Patent	9	⅛
P. and O. Steam	62	4
Royal Mail Steam	59	61
Nat. Discount Co.	11	½
Hudson's Bay	18¾	19¼
Suez Canal	86¾	¾
E. & W. Ind. Docks	26	8
London and St. Katharine	48	6

A PEERAGE FOR SIR JOHN SAVILE.

The Queen has conferred a peerage upon Sir John Savile, G.C.B., late Ambassador at Rome, in recognition of his long and valuable diplomatic service. Sir John, who was born in 1819, has for many years been engaged in the diplomatic service. He accompanied the late Earl of Westmorland to Berlin in 1841 as private secretary and attaché, and in the following year he was formally appointed attaché at Berlin. He was subsequently engaged at St. Petersburg, Washington, Madrid, and Constantinople. In 1866 he became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony, but the mission was soon afterwards withdrawn, and he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, being transferred to Brussels in 1868. In 1883 he became Ambassador at Rome, a post from which he now retires, and in which it is understood that he will be succeeded by Lord Dufferin. He was made a K.C.B. in 1878, a G.C.B. in 1885. Formerly Sir John Savile-Lumley, he last year by Royal licence assumed the surname of Savile only.

THE "MORPHINE SPECTRE" IN FRANCE.

The French legal authorities are at last making a determined effort to exorcise the morphine spectre. Of late years morphine has been anything but a "drug in the market," from one point of view, if not from the other. The doctors assure us that "morphinomaniacs" are to be found in their hundreds in every class of society. Some of these unfortunate creatures have by constant practice trained themselves to take daily doses capable of sending ten ordinary people to the other side of the Styx. Now we learn that in a provincial town a chemist has just been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment and a fine of £24 for selling morphine—defined as a rank poison—without a medical prescription.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY AT MARGATE.

A discovery of human remains has been made at Margate in a rather remarkable manner. A man was engaged in digging a hole in a field adjoining Trinity Church when his pickaxe suddenly penetrated a cavity and fell from his hand. He just managed to move before the earth gave way, and exhibited a large subterraneous chamber about 12 ft. in height. Upon examination it was found to contain a number of human and other remains, and there is also a long underground passage, probably connecting the chamber with the seashore. Within a hundred yards of the spot there are some very remarkable smugglers' caves, and there is little doubt that the present discovery is that of an obscure portion of this retreat.

VISITORS TO BUNYAN'S TOMB.

Yesterday, the bicentenary of the death of John Bunyan, there were some hundreds of visitors to his tomb in Bunhill-fields burial ground. It was thought that there would have been a demonstration by some of the great religious organizations, but such did not take place, and the visits were confined to individuals, a considerable number of whom were Americans and colonials staying in England. The tomb, which is carefully kept, is on the south side of the ground, and has a recumbent figure of the "immortal dreamer." The inscription is "John Bunyan, author of 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Ob. 31st August, 1688. Æt. 60. Restored by public subscription under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, 1862." On the opposite side of the ground is the tomb of Defoe, who died in 1731.

THE YACHTING DISASTER IN PEVENSEY BAY.

The body of Mr. Ferguson, who was drowned from a yacht in Pevensey Bay on Thursday, has not yet been recovered, but the yacht has been raised and towed to the shore of Hastings. A boatman named Thomas was found entangled in the sails. Neither of the deceased men could swim. It is stated that Mr. Ball, manager to a firm of tea merchants who was reported to have been saved by swimming from the yacht, was not of the party, and that the man who was picked up by a fishing boat after swimming for three-quarters of an hour is a boatman named Francis Balcombe. A reward of £20 has been offered for the recovery of the body of Mr. Ferguson, and yesterday as many as fifty boats put off to the scene of the accident.

"'WARE SAND-GROUSE!"

Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, writing to the *Field*, says:—"On the 1st of September many sportsmen in various parts of the country will come across pairs of Pallas's sand grouse, which have probably laid their eggs or reared their young. Despite of their easy recognition, from their flight—resembling that of the golden plover—and their pointed wings and tail, they may be thoughtlessly fired at. I write to put in a word of entreaty in their favour. Their slaughter at the present time will tend greatly to lessen the chances of their becoming permanently resident with us, and is without any useful end, as they are now in full moult and perfectly useless, either as natural history specimens or for the table. May I hope that throughout the present season 'Ware sand-grouse!' will be a familiar cry from keepers as well as sportsmen?"

DEATH OF A SERGEANT WHO STOOD GUARD ON NAPOLEON.

The sergeant who was on guard at the Fortress of Ham at the moment when the late Emperor Napoleon III. effected his escape has just died at Fraize, in his sixty-ninth year. He and the soldiers about him were offered wine by the then Prince Louis Napoléon, into which a narcotic had been infused. The prisoner kept them in conversation until one by one they fell asleep, and the coast being clear he slipped away. When some time afterwards the sergeant, whose name was Guny, left the Army, he started in business as a shoemaker. Once, when he was in very straitened circumstances, he wrote to the Emperor reminding him that he had been promised a tobacco establishment. He received no reply, and, returning to his work with a will, he amassed a comfortable little fortune.

ONE MARRIAGE WHICH WAS A FAILURE.

The *Citizen* states that probate has been granted this week of the will, dated 18th June, 1887, of a testator who died recently and left all his residuary estate to two granddaughters, having appointed as sole executrix a daughter to whom he bequeathed £25, and to his wife one farthing, which he directed the executrix to forward to her by post unpaid as an indication of his disgust at the treatment which he had received at her hands, and especially in respect of the abusive epithets, such as "Old pig!" and others which she used in circumstances which he explained, but did not think justified such opprobrious language. The will has evidently been carefully drawn, although not apparently by a solicitor, and is engrossed in a clerk-like manner and duly executed by the testator.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded

PROGRESS OF THE CLANRICARDE EVICTIONS.

The Clanricarde evictions at Woodford were resumed yesterday morning at nine o'clock. The attendance of spectators was not so large as on preceding days. The work of eviction met with comparatively little opposition yesterday, for except in two cases the tenants who were dispossessed seemed to have given way to despair. The dismal proceeding of hunting out the few occupants of the cabins, and throwing their articles of furniture into a heap before the door, only occupied a very short time in each case, so that before a halt was called for lunch, no less than four families, living at considerable distances apart, had been placed on the roadside. In the two cases in which resistance was shown it was women who contested the right of the bailiff. The first house visited was that of Pat Kelly, who held 16 Irish acres, valued at £11, for which the rent was £10. The reception which awaited the emergency men at this house gave promise of hot work. The demand for possession was followed by a volley of stones and bottles, with a plentiful supply of hot water, which was thrown through the windows. The bailiffs effected an entrance by breaking a hole at each end of the house. A rush was made by the police, and it was then found that the only occupants of the house were five young women, who were placed under arrest. They laughed as they were taken off to the police-station at Clandegoff. The other evictions were effected with little trouble. There are now only four more families to be evicted.

WHAT THE BRIGANDS TALK OF DOING.

The photographer Stojanoff, who was lately captured by brigands near the monastery of Rilo, in Bulgaria, has been making some strange disclosures as to the things said to him by his captors. These men appear to have informed him that they were ready with a scheme for kidnapping Prince Ferdinand, and that it only failed because nine of the brigands arrived too late at the rendezvous. They also declared that it was their intention to capture M. Stamboaloff, to ask a ransom of 100,000 f. for him, and to kill him when the ransom was paid.

THE CHURCH ARMY.—Archdeacon Farrar, Sir James Fergusson, M.P., and Sir Charles Warren, are announced to take part in the Annual Northern Convention of the Church Army, at the Concert Hall, Manchester, on October 1 the day before the Church Congress begins in that city.

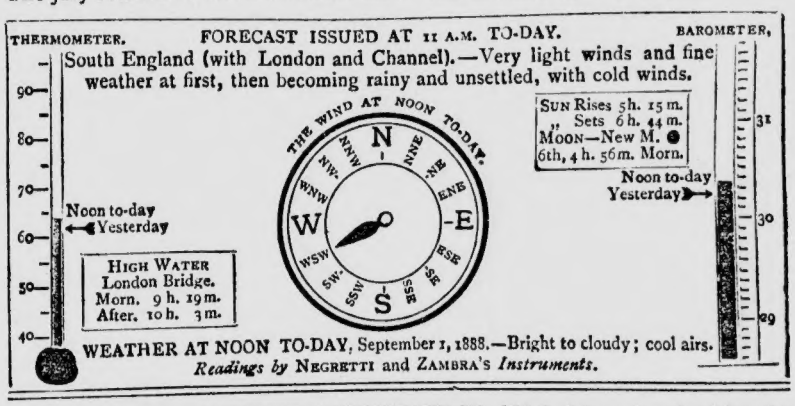
TESTIMONIAL TO A WELSH PATRIOT.—A deputation waited yesterday on Mr. Owen Williams, of Glan Clwyd, and presented him with an illuminated address and a cheque for £400, as a token of the subscribers' appreciation of his services to Wales and of their sympathy on the occasion of his recent illness. Mr. Williams is a prominent member of the Anti-Tithe League, but the testimonial was entirely unpolitical, persons of all parties joining in the presentation.

THE CANADIAN HARVEST.—Upon learning that the yield of the wheat crop in Great Britain is likely to prove short of the average, the Dominion authorities sent a special agent to estimate the surplus which Canada might expect to have available for export from the North-West. He reported yesterday that the damage by the frost was confined to the Pembena Valley, and amounted to less than one per cent. The harvest will be fifteen days later than it was in 1887, and the surplus will amount to from twenty-two to twenty-four million bushels.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.—The three months during which the Inner Temple Gardens have been open to the public nightly ended last night, and it is satisfactory to state that, notwithstanding the large numbers of children who have visited these gardens on every fine evening, there has not been the slightest damage done to either plants, shrubs, or trees. The gardens of Lincoln's Inn will remain open for the benefit of the poor children inhabiting the surrounding densely-populated districts until the end of the present month from five o'clock in the evening until dusk.

DEATH OF A NORFOLK NATURALIST.—The death is announced of Mr. Henry Stevenson, F.L.S., for many years proprietor and editor of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, and a distinguished local naturalist. In 1866 he published "The Birds of Norfolk, with Remarks on their Habits, Migration, and Local Distribution." In addition to this standard work he was the compiler of the section on "The Raptorial and British Bird Collections" in Taylor's "Popular Guide to the Norfolk and Norwich Museum," and he was also the author of a monograph "On the Plumage of the Waxwing, *Ampelis Garrulus*, Linnæus, from the Examination of a large Series of Specimens Killed in Norfolk in the Winter of 1886-67."

POISONED BY MUSSELS.—The Liverpool coroner held an inquest yesterday as to the death of Robert Roberts, a shipwright, aged fifty. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday morning he ate a large quantity of mussels which had been scraped from the bottom of a flat in the Clarence Graving Dock. He ate some of them uncooked, and about two quarts boiled. In the afternoon he became ill and was taken to the Northern Hospital, where he died at night. Mr. Permewan, the surgeon of the hospital, stated that when the man was admitted he was unable to breathe. He was apparently unconscious, and suffering from paralysis of the muscles. The medical staff, assisted by two constables, members of the Ambulance Corps, performed artificial respiration, and this was kept up for nine hours. There was a paralysis of the respiratory organs, probably due to some poison contained in the mussels. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.



THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"IMPORTANT TO ALL."—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams. Caution: Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, London. S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

THE REVIEWS FOR SEPTEMBER.

EACH of the four reviews has one "leading" article this month. These four articles are of very different values; but they all agree in dealing with interesting subjects and in being by authors who have special knowledge of those subjects. Three of the four—namely, Lord Wolseley's on "Military Genius" (*Fortnightly*), Mr. Gladstone's on Forster the Politician (*Nineteenth Century*), and Mrs Jeune on Forster the Tame Lion (*National*)—have been already discussed in these columns. The fourth and in some respects the most valuable of all—that by Sir. W. W. Hunter in the *Contemporary* on "The Problem in India"—remains to be noticed.

THE "CONTEMPORARY."

Reserving this article for future discussion, we may allude more briefly to the rest of the contents or the Review. From the Problem in India the transition is easy to two other articles in the *Contemporary*—on one side to the Problem in Ireland and Archbishop Walsh's exposé (already noticed in our columns) of Mr. George Wyndham's comically fallacious statistics; on another side to Sir M. E. Grant Duff's description of "Winter in Syria," which is chiefly interesting for his cracking up Haifa as possessing the finest spring climate in the world, and for his amusing account of the suspicions he raised in the minds of the Turks. Another traveller's article is Mr. Stead's "Impressions of Petersburg." By way of pointing one moral which such articles ought to convey, the editor includes in the same number a lecture by Mr. J. Scott Keltie ("The Statesman's Year Book") upon "Applied Geography." We quite agree with Mr. Keltie upon the importance of applying geography in education; but the idea is hardly so novel as he thinks. In our time, at any rate, "the influence of geographical conditions" on the history of this, that, and the other country was a stock subject for essays and lectures at school and college. There is a strong smack of the lecture-room, too in Mr. John Rae's lengthy exposition of "State-Socialism"—"a term originated in Germany a few years ago to express the antithesis not of free, voluntary, or Christian Socialism, as seems frequently to be imagined here, but of revolutionary Socialism. State-Socialism has the same general aims as Socialism proper, only it would carry out its plans gradually by means of the existing State, instead of first overturning the existing State by revolution." On the other hand, a little more of the precision of the class-room would not have been amiss in Mrs. Tabor's statement of "The Rights of Children." Her practical suggestions are admirable, but a confusion as to the meaning of "rights" vitiates some of her logic. The article is, however, well worth reading in connection with the Bill for the Protection of Children which has already been read a first time in the House of Commons. A purely academical article is Mr. Arthur Benson's on "Henry More"—one of the little band of Cambridge Platonists who revived in the seventeenth century the dreams of reconciling "Plato and St. Paul" which had floated before Pico della Mirandula in the fifteenth. Mr. Holman Hunt's "Reminiscences of John Leech" are singularly disappointing. Leech must have put all his fun into his *Punch* drawings; but Mr. Hunt gives us at any rate an interesting impression of the high aims and kind heart of the great humourist. Finally, Professor Seeley in his paper entitled "Literary Immortality," raises a question of perennial interest but perfect futility; will any modern books "live," and if so which? Professor Seeley occupies more pages perhaps than were necessary in saying that in view of the ever increasing quantity and improving quality of books, very few are likely to live for ever. Here, by the way, is Professor Seeley's list of books from the Elizabethan age to the end of the seventeenth century which have lived (*i.e.*, as literature, and not merely for antiquarian interest): (1) Shakspeare, (2) Milton's Poems, (3) Bacon's Essays, (4) Pilgrim's Progress, and (5) some of Herrick's Lyrics. And here is rather a felicitous epigram: "There is now reading of every kind—reading for the invalid's room, reading for convalescence, reading for journeys, long or short, reading for youth, for boyhood, for infancy, reading on great subjects and on small, *reading in which great subjects are treated as if they were small, reading in which small subjects are treated as if they were great.*"

SHAKSPEARE AND RIDER HAGGARD.

From the question of literary immortality in general, we turn in the *Fortnightly* to the claims of particular authors thereto. Thus Professor Dowden, writing on "Shakespeare's Wisdom of Life," amplifies in a long prose essay Matthew Arnold's sonnet:—

> Others abide our question. Thou art free,
> We ask and ask—Thou smilest and art still,
> Out-topping knowledge.

Shakspeare, says Professor Dowden, perfectly fulfilled the "two principal rules and lessons of life which George Eliot gave to a young friend: First, *Be accurate*; and second, *My dear child, the great lesson of life is tolerance.*" He was accurate—that is to say, he saw life exactly as it was. But it was the whole of life, and that was what made him tolerant. And hence that saying of Mr. Ruskin which Professor Dowden cites with approval that "the intellectual measure of every man since born, in the domains of creative thought, may be assigned to him, according to the degree in which he has been taught by Shakespeare." This may be so, but our fallen human nature longs sometimes in reading these panegyrics upon Shakspeare for one redeeming imperfection. Sometimes indeed one is all but tempted of the devil to wish that the Baconian theory would wash, so as to be assured of a few spots on the sun. *Facilis descensus* —; and from Shakspeare whom Professor Dowden leaves in "the heaven of heavens," Mr. Frank Harris takes us to Mr. Rider Haggard, whom an anonymous writer kicks unmercifully to the literary Inferno. The article is called "The Fall of Fiction," and is written in the downright slashing style, adorned with laboured alliterations, of a former day. "From coma fiction has passed into convulsions." Mr. Haggard is the cause. His "details" are "detestable." He "gloats" in "carnage" for its "own ghastly sake." But there is no "husbandry in his horrors," no "frugality in his affrightments." A course of Mr. Haggard's novels has reminded the writer of the amusing story told of Dr. Johnson:—"One of his friends—if we are not mistaken, Bennet Langton—had been reading to him some acts of an unusually sanguinary play, and had then stopped to breathe himself. 'Come,' said Johnson, 'let's have some more of it. Let's go into the slaughter-house again, Lanky. But I fear there is more blood than brains.'" There is no brain, we are told, in Mr. Haggard's books. His marvels are not only incredible, but self-contradictory. In "Jess," "the wheel of the cart that bears John and Jess bumps against something—Mr. Haggard apparently forgetting that he has already made the cart and wheels part company." In "King Solomon's Mines":—

> "What we did *not* see, however, was the look of fearless malevolence that old Gagool favoured us with as she crept, crept like a snake, out of the treasure-chamber and down the passage to the massive door of solid rock." As nobody saw Gagool's look, it seems reasonable to inquire upon what testimony it is recorded; but the reader whose stomach has already been the receptacle of some many camels can make room for a gnat or two.

If there is anything good in Mr. Haggard's books it is plagiarised. As for his "spurious philosophising," he makes his dusky Africans speak "in the language of Carlyle and Mr. Bailey's *Festus*." As for style, we could produce from Mr. Haggard's writings an array of sentences betokening an ignorance of the principles of syntax which might discredit any schoolboy. We care not to pursue such small game. For after all, individual solecisms sink into insignificance beside the collective folly and futility of these books. As the world is said to be wiser than its wisest man, so Mr. Haggard's writings in their totality are worse than the worst things which they contain." In all this overdrawn indictment, there is, no doubt, a grain of justice; but on the principal count the writer lays the blame on the wrong shoulders. Mr. Ridder Haggard is not a cause, but an effect. He is only one instance of the bloodthirstiness of the day upon which we recently wrote. Even Mr. Haggard's reviewer is not content with gently correcting; he must needs have his enemy's scalp.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The rest of the articles in the *Fortnightly* are tame beside this ferocious onslaught. Mr. Baumann's candid-friendly exposure of the mismanagement of his leaders during "The Present Session" seems feeble by comparison. There is more dash in an anonymous paper on "The Naval Manœuvres," in which some obviously well-qualified observer shatters the optimist delusions, stamps any man who shall henceforth declare the navy supreme as "an unscrupulous scoundrel," and asks "Whom shall we hang?" There is considerable courage, too, in Mrs. Lynn Linton's treatment of so "risky" a subject as the "licentious and indecent Abbé Galiani, an eighteenth century priest," whose letters to his friend—a married woman of distinction and repute—are, even after careful editing both then and now, so full of 'breadth' as to be untranslatable into English." The editor is, however, considerate enough to lend respectability to the old reprobate by placing the article on him next to a very innocent commentary upon the Rukhmabai marriage case. The one remaining article—on "Imprisonment for Debt," by Judge Chalmers, is full of interesting information about "the loathsome work of the debt collecting business of county courts," of shrewd suggestions for amendments of the law, and of humorous insight into social conditions. The almost universal cause of the destitution of the poor is, he says, improvident marriage. This in its turn rests on credit: "A man marries on credit, and repents on judgment summonses." Abolish imprisonment for debt and you will at once destroy fictitious credit and put a premium on providence.

THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

Judge Chalmers asked a man one day why he had married at sixteen? The answer was, "Because I was out of work." He meant that the girl was doing something and he wanted to share her wages. Miss Beatrice Potter, in her "Pages from a Work Girl's Diary" (the diary of her experience in a tailoring establishment, which she recounted to the Lords, Committee), brings back from the slums the same report: "I'll be married in a week and then my wife shall keep me," "I'll go to the bl—y workhouse, if I don't get a gal to keep me." Against marriage in this mode, another writer in the *Nineteenth Century*—Mr. Julius Wertheimer—is allowed by Mr. Knowles to propose some more stringent remedies than we can here allude to. He also proposes that in all cases candidates for marriage should submit to examination by a State medical council, and that the offspring of marriages without State certificates should be illegitimate. Are there not enough illegitimate children, then, as things are? The other articles in this review are more humdrum—except, by the way, that in two cases Mr. Knowles allows frequent "cross-heads." Mr. Leslie Stephen writes on "Belief and Conduct"—a good subject spoiled. The article is a somewhat dry and ill-arranged disquisition on the origins of religious beliefs viewed in the light of historical evolution. There is no doubt much force in Mr. Stephen's leading contention; which is, that belief is too often treated as if it were the cause of a certain moral standard, whereas in most cases the belief is itself the result of such antecedent standards. Mr. E. Pulsford's "Australian Lesson" is a valuable armoury of statistics upon which New South Wales free-traders may draw for fighting Victorian protectionists. Mr. Oswald Crawford's article on "Slavery in East Central Africa" is valuable from his official position as British Consul at Oporto. He quite agrees with Professor Drummond and other travellers as to the indifference of the Portuguese authorities on the spot to the horrors of the slave trade; but thinks that public opinion in Portugal itself may be roused against the policy of *laisser faire* in the Mozambik dependencies. The remaining articles hardly call for notice, and the number as a whole is decidedly below the average standard.

THE "NATIONAL REVIEW."

We cannot honestly pay the *National Review* the compliment that would be implied in a similar remark. A certain lack of distinction is always the distinguishing characteristic of the *National*, and this month's number is no exception to the rule. As usual, the best articles are in the purely literary department. We would especially call attention to Mr. Paul Silvester, on

"The Modern Spanish Novel." Why does not some enterprising publisher take the hint and tap the supply of realistic fiction that is awaiting translation in Spain? Professor Sayce's account of "Story-telling in the East" is also interesting. "When life is passed in the open air," he says, "it is the story-teller rather than the newspaper-writer or the novelist who influences his countrymen." But the influence seems to make in the same direction. "We are all Socialists now;" and the palace of the rich man, in the camel-driver's story told by Professor Sayce, "went down into hell, while the palace of the poor man mounted up into heaven."

CRICKET AS SHE WAS PLAYED.

The history of cricket has recently received able treatment, but it is rather strange that none of its chroniclers have paid the least attention to the references to the good old game that may be found scattered throughout the classical authors. It will be evident from the following passages that the ancient Romans were so familiar with cricket that they were even well acquainted with its technical terms:—

Forma excellente (Liv. 1, 9).—In capital form.
Postes inducti pice (Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140.)—The wickets were pitched.
Domitius lusit Appium (Cic. 2., Fr. 2, 15).—Domitius played Appius.
Emissus lapsu (Cic. de Div., 1,44, 100).—Missed by slip.
Omne tulit punctum (Hor. A. P. 343).—Point caught everything.
Vadimonia differre (Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2).—To scatter the bails.
Puro campo (Liv. 24, 14).—Clean fielding.
Quis unquam tam brevi tempore tantos cursus conficere potuit? (Cic. Manil. 12, 34).—What man could ever make so many runs in such a short time?
Regressio maturata (Appuleius Metamorphoses, 2).—A quick return.
Pratorum viriditas (Cic. de Sen. 16).—The inexperience of the fields.

It may be added that there are many references in Latin authors to a class of officials called "Vigintiviri," obviously "Scorers."

PREACHERS AT THE LONDON CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Prebendary Eyton, 10.30; Canon Scott Holland, 3.15; Rev. W. Richmond, 7.
Westminster Abbey—Rev. J. H. Cheadle, 10; Canon Duckworth, 3.
Foundling Chapel—Rev. Lightfoot, 11.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. W. H. Fraser, 11.30 and 6.30.
St. Philip's, Regent-street, Waterloo-place—Rev. H. Jones, 11.15.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 11 and 7.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 11; Canon Benham, 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Rev. H. Wilkins, 11.15 and 7.
St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield—Rev. B. Savory, 11; Rev. F. W. J. Daniels, 7.
All Hallows, Upper Thames-street—Rev. T. Moore, 11 and 7.
St. Peter's, Bayswater—Bishop of Sydney, 11; Rev. A. Powell, 7.
St. Agnes, Kennington Park—Rev. T. B. Dover, 11; Rev. A. W. B. Watson, 7.
St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate—Rev. R. H. Hadden, 11; Rev. W. Bowen, 6.30.
St. George's, Bloomsbury—Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, 11 and 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Rev. J. Bloomfield, 11; Rev. G. Akers, 7.
St. Mary's, Moorfields—Dr. Gilbert, 11; Rev. D. O'Sullivan, 7.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur G. G. Daugars, 11; Pasteur E. Neel, 7. (Services in French.)
French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, Bloomsbury-street—Rev. E. Davidson, 11 and 3.

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. James Baillie, 11 and 7.
Borough-road, Southwark—Rev. J. W. McCree, 11 and 6.30.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Rev. John Creer, 11 and 6.30.
Camden-road—Rev. George Hawker, 11 and 7.
Denmark-place, Camberwell—Rev. S. B. Rees, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. James Cave, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. J. R. Wood, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Anerley—Rev. J. M. Whiton, 11 and 6.30.
Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. H. Elwyn Thomas, 11 and 6.30.
Balham—Rev. E. W. Shalders, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. Ira Beasley, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Professor W. G. Elmslie, 11 and 6.30.
Claremont, Pentonville-road—Rev. W. Whittley, 11 and, 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. Arthur Hall, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. A. Rowland, 11 and 6.30.
Dalston, Middleton-road—Rev. W. Justin Evans, 11 and 6.30.
Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road, S.W.—Rev. Dr. Hiles Hitchens, 11 and 7.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. G. Hedgman, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Chapel, Finsbury-circus—Rev. T. Kench, 11; Rev. G. C. Offen, 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 11 and 6.30; Rev. Thomas Evans, 3.
Fulham Chapel, Dawes-road, Walham-green—Rev. Jonathan Calvert, 11 and 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev. Henry Le Pla, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. Henry Simon, 11 and 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—W. Evans Hurndall, 11 and 7.
Hawley-road, Kentish-town—Rev. D. Basil Martin, 11 and 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. S. Pearson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.
Junction-road, Upper Holloway—Rev. W. J. Craig, 11 and 7.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Edward White, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. W. Roberts, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. G. Douglas Macgregor, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11 and 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. Dr. F. Greeves, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3 30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. A. Norris, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. John Rutherford, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Bayswater, Denbigh-road—Rev. J. Dodsworth, 11; Rev. G. E. Scutt, 6.30.
Brixton-hill—Rev. F. J. Sharr, 11; Rev. E. Thornton Smith, 6.30.
Great Queen-street—Rev. J. H. Sholl, 10.45 and 6.30.
Roupell Park—Rev. W. J. Elvy, 11; Rev. J. Kinnings, 6.30.
Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road (Primitive)—Rev. B. Senior, 11 and 6.30:
Streatham—Rev. E. Thornton Smith, 11; Rev. F. J. Sharr, 6.30.
West Norwood—Rev. J. Kinnings, 11; Rev. W. J. Elvy 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11 and 7.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Belgrave, Halkin-street, W.—Rev. J. T. Middlemuss, 11 and 7.
Crouch-hill, N.—Rev. T. Curry, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate, Highgate-hill—Rev. W. Ewing, 11 and 7.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. I. H. Parry 11 and 7.
Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Rev. Donald Fraser, 11 and 7.
Regent's-square—Professor Iverach, 11 and 7.
St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Belgravia—Rev. J. N. Stuart, 11 and 7.
St. John's-wood, Marlborough-place—Rev. J. Leman, 11 and 7.
Whitefield Chuch, Wilson-street, Drury-lane—Rev. C. Sinclair (Gaelic Service), 3.30; English, 6.30.

OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, E.—Dr. Barnardo, 11 and 7; Rev. H. Bright, 3.
Essex Church, Notting-hill Gate (Unitarian)—Rev. W. Carey Walters, 11 and 7.
Exeter Hall, Strand—Mr. Kennedy, 3.45 (men only); Ned Wright, 7.30 (public).
Gresham Hall, Brixton—Rev. R. Macmillan, 11 and 7.
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—Mr. E. P. Telford, 11 and 6.45.
Little Portland-street Chapel (Unitarian), near Oxford-circus—Rev. E. P. Hall, 11.15 and 7.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. C. Voysey, 11 and 7.
Rotherhithe Free Church, Deptford Lower-road—Mr. S. Golding, 11 and 7.
West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill—Dr. W. T. Moore, 11 and 6.30.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Penton-ville-hill—Dr. W. E. Burton, on "The Great Panacea," 7.45.
The Socialist League, Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith—Mr. Walter Crane, on "The Educational Value of Art," 8.
South-place Institute, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, on "Matthew Arnold's 'Power that makes for Righteousness.'" 11.15.
Deptford Liberal Club, Broadway—Mr. T. Garlick, on "The Events of the Week," 11.30; Mr. G. B. Shaw, on "Ferdinand Lassalle," 8.
Hatcham Liberal Club, Portland House, New-cross road—Mr. George Standring, on "Monarchy *versus* Republicanism," 8.30.
Social Democratic Federation, Chelsea Branch, Grosvenor-gate, Hyde Park—Mr. G. B. Shaw, on "Socialism," 4.30.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

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EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at 8.30,
MR RICHARD MANSFIELD as
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THE PROSE PSALMS OF THE OLD KAISER.

HIS MEDITATIONS ON GOD'S GRACE IN THE GREAT CRISES OF HIS LIFE.

Some very interesting documents which were found among the testamentary papers of the late Emperor William were published in Berlin yesterday. Each of these documents was written at a critical point in the life of the author. The first, shortly before being made Regent; the second, after the war with Austria; the third, at the close of the French War; and the fourth, on his reassuming the reins of power after recovering from the wounds inflicted on him by the Socialist assassin Nobiling. These characteristic documents are now given to the world by the Emperor William's grandson, who has himself written the following rescript to the Minister of the Royal Household:—

"The testamentary notes of the late Emperor-King William, my deceased grandfather, afford such splendid proof of the sublime greatness of his soul and of the noble piety of his mind that I will not keep the nation from the knowledge of them. Therefore, on this day, so momentous for my House, I have resolved to make public some extracts from these papers as a memorial in honour of the deceased, and as an example to my House and people.

"Potsdam, August 31, 1888. "WILHELM."

BEFORE THE REGENCY.

The first is dated April 10, 1857, a month or two before the serious mental illness of his brother necessitated his appointment as Regent of Prussia. After a passage of Scripture the document proceeds:—

"When this writing falls into the hands of my friends I shall have departed this life. May it be vouchsafed to me in my last moments to commend my spirit into the hands of my God.

"Should sudden death overtake me, my whole life has been a preparation for the world to come.

"May God be a merciful judge to me."

"The life that lies behind me has been by God's unfathomable will full of sorrow and joy. I have borne my share in constant alternation. Serious troubles visited my Fatherland when I was a child, and the early loss of my dearly-beloved and never-to-be-forgotten mother filled my heart with seriousness. How can I ever sufficiently thank my warmly-loved King and father for having allowed me to participate in the honour and renown of the army? To his example, his love and favour, I owe everything he did for me till his death. To do my duty most faithfully in loving thankfulness was my aim and my delight.

"To my King, my brother, and at the same time my trustful friend, I can never be sufficiently grateful for this position of honour. We have had good and also evil times together, though these have only served to unite us more closely, more especially in recent years, when treachery and error brought our dear Fatherland to the edge of an abyss. To his favour and confidence I owe it that by his command I was able to restore order and discipline in Germany" (a reference to the suppression of the revolution in Baden and elsewhere), "after he himself had set the example in his own kingdom. To all who then worked with me in friendship and goodwill—and the number thereof, by God's wisdom, was not small—I here accord my warm thanks, and at the same time my best thanks for the love with which they met me. Many have gone before me into the world to come. In what circumstances shall we meet again? Almighty God, Thou knowest my heart. Into Thy hands I commit my spirit. Amen!—WILHELM."

AFTER THE PARLIAMENTARY STRUGGLE.

No. 2.—Berlin, December 31, 1866.—Since, on April 10, 1857, I wrote to my surviving friends my last farewell, fate has deeply affected my life. Providence in an unexpected manner disposed last year of my dear brother, and summoned me in his lifetime to be his successor. And when God at last released my much-afflicted King and brother from his heavy suffering, it fell to me to ascend the throne of our father. Against my own inclination, and in a spirit of the deepest humility, I proceeded to be crowned in order to make Prussia, with her new institutions, realise an earthly power, which must firmly continue to exist for her benefit. This conscientious conviction of mine has guided me in the course of the severe struggles which I had to carry on for years with those new institutions. These struggles made a deep impression on me, as I was bound to withstand a wild assault against the earthly power which I durst not part with on pain of Prussian history being broken off. I forgive all who knowingly and unknowingly opposed my plans, based on conscientious belief, for the welfare of the Fatherland, with intent to curtail the power of the Crown and alienate from it the hearts of all Prussians. But my successor would do well not to forget that times were possible like those from 1861 to 1866.

AFTER THE DEFEAT OF AUSTRIA.

"In the years now closing God's grace has been poured out over Prussia, and rightly compensates her for all she has suffered. Humbly do I acknowledge this Divine favour which selected me at my advanced age as the bringer about of events which seem destined to be a blessing to Prussia and to Germany. The instrument which has accomplished such great things—the army—stands unequalled at the present moment in the eyes of the world. The spirit which animates it is the expression of principles which were carefully inculcated into the nation by my august ancestor. At this serious turning point of the year may the army, in all its parts, accept my hearty thanks for the devotion and self-sacrifice with which it obeyed my call and conquered before my eyes—an experience for which I stammer out to God my humble thanks. But let all Prussia here accept my Royal thanks for the sentiments displayed during this memorable year. Where such patriotism shows itself, there also is sound sense, which makes nations great and visibly blessed of God. My warmest thanks to all who in troublous times helped me to reach the luminous point of this year. May God's blessing be with Prussia, and may Prussia prove worthy of this blessing. May my son and his successors behold such a people and such an army around them, and may they, by circumspect and timely action, carefully promote the welfare and prosperity of both, and thus secure to Prussia

he position which has been plainly assigned to her by Providence. May God in His Grace will it so! Midnight, 66-67.—WILHELM."

AFTER THE CONQUEST OF FRANCE.

No. 3. "December 31, 1871.—In 1870-71 God was with us. To him be praise, honour, and glory. When permitted at the close of the year 1886, my heart filled with thankfulness, to express my gratitude for the glorious event, so little expected, which happened to benefit Prussia, and resulted in the beginning of the unification of Germany, I felt that the day's work which God had given me to do was completed, and that, while continuing in peace and tranquillity to carry it forward, I should leave the rest of the task under happy auspices to my son, thinking it would be allotted to him to unite the southern and northern halves of Germany into one whole. But by God's mysterious providence it was ordained that I myself should effect this union, which was actually realized after seven months' war with France, a war as glorious as it was bloody, and occasioned by a most wanton pretext. If ever the finger of God was clearly manifested in history, it was in the years 1866, 1870, and 1871.

"The Franco-German war, which came upon us like a bolt from the blue, united all Germany in a few days, and our armies passed from victory to victory, and with terrible sacrifices achieved the result in a way which God's will alone rendered possible. The Divine will gave me the assistance of certain men for the accomplishment of such great things. His will steeled the hearts of my soldiers in a devotion and endurance and unheard-of bravery, so that new honour and imperishable fame accrued to the banners of Prussia and those of her allies. His Divine will, too, inspired the people to make unparallelled sacrifices in order to alleviate the sufferings which were inevitably entailed. With a humble and thankful heart I extol God's grace, which has found us worthy to achieve such mighty things according to His will. May this grace be further accorded to us in building up and extending re-united Germany, the foundations of which only have been laid, and may peace be granted to us to enjoy in humility the blessings which were won in hot and bloody battles.

"Lord, Thy will be done on earth, even as it is in Heaven. Amen.—WILLIAM."

AFTER THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

No. 4.—"Berlin, December 31, 1878, 11 o'clock.—A year is approaching its end which was destined to be a fateful one for me. An event of an agitating kind befel me on the 11th of May and the 2nd of June.

"But my bodily sufferings felt small in comparison with my grief that a son of Prussia should have perpetrated a deed which was doubly hard to bear at the close of my life, and which will throw a gloom over my heart and spirits for the rest of my days. Still, I must submit to the will of God, who permitted all this to happen. At the same time, let His grace and mercy predominate; for not only did He spare my life, but also healed me in such a way that I could once more fulfil the duties of my post. Thus I praise God for His dispensation, in which, at the same time, I perceive a design to prove me before appearing at the judgment seat of the Almighty. Hence I recognize in these so visible events a merciful guidance of God leading to good, like everything from Him which affects us in pain and joy. Therefore I praise Providence for the painful events of the year now expiring, which have not been without their gratification by reason of the sympathy which has been shown me from all sides.

"Specially I offer my warmest thanks to my consort for the love and sympathy she gave me, notwithstanding her own suffering; then to my daughter, who tended me with filial affection and did me so much good; and to all the members of my family far and near, with my loving thanks for all the sympathy they showed me in the hour of suffering. My fondest thanks to all those who thought of me in so surprising a manner."

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.

"And whence comes this sympathy? Whence but from the Almighty, who willed it that I should be so circumstanced in this world that His grace, which watched over me, should settle upon all around me? And in this I recognize again His love and mercy, which equipped me for the fulfilment of His will here on earth, and that He found me and my people worthy to administer the talent entrusted to us. Thus once more I praise God's grace alone for all the good that accrued to me from men during my period of suffering. Not alone, however, during this period was such sympathy shown me, but also at other times have I received it in a measure which far exceeded my merits. Men have been willing to overlook my weaknesses and mistakes, but may He who knows them be to me afterwards a merciful Judge in the cases where I have not respected the doctrines and precepts of the only begotten Son of our Heavenly Father.

"Lord, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. In faith, in hope, and heavenly love. Amen. "WILHELM."

THE ORIGIN OF "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

"There has been so much ado lately," writes Mr. Edward St. John-Brenon, "about the Cork band refusing to play 'God save the Queen' at Olympia, it might interest your readers to learn something of the origin of our National Anthem. The words, which were composed by Henry Carey, were of French inspiration. In 'The Memoirs of Madame de Cregny' we find a canticle which used to be sung by the young ladies of St. Cyr whenever Louis XIV. (commonly called Le Grand Roi) entered their chapel to hear morning mass. The words were written by a Monsieur de Brenon, and the music by the celebrated composer, Lully. This was the first stanza :—

Grand Dieu sauve le Roi!
Grand Dieu venge le Roi!
Vive le Roi!
Que toujours glorieux,
Louis victorieux,
Voye ses enemies
Toujours soumis.
Grand Dieu sauve le Roi!
Grand Dieu venge le Roi!
Vive le Roi!

The earliest of the versions began 'God save King James, our King.' It is a curious fact that in 1547 similar words were chanted before Edward VI. when he made his entry into London. In 1745, the year of the Stuart rebellion in Scotland, Dr. Burney tells us, it was generally the accepted opinion that this anthem was written and composed for the Catholic chapel of King James II., whose right to the English throne the Irish so faithfully defended against William III."

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